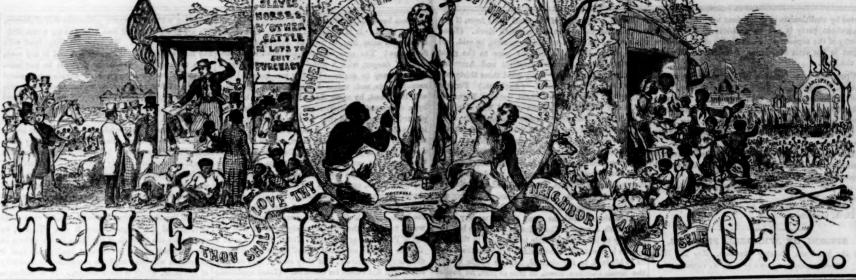
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TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

pollars, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inorted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

To The following gentlemen constitute the Finanamittee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz : - Francis Jackson, Ellis EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



death, and an agreement with hell."

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and confor communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 23.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1378.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AT THE MELODEON. the Carrisonian Abolition Convention honored yesterday with several hours of un-se. We are rather hardened to such alified abuse. We are rather hardened to such applicants, but accept it thankfully, in the assurant that whatever the Garrisonians abuse any one doing, is generally about right. The particular haid to our charge appears to consist in having parted, somewhat sportively, the operations of the department of the Melodeon the day before, over present once at a debate in the United and Senate, in which Mr. Cass took similar offence Hale, and the latter replied that he treated s according to their merits in his judgment; alous, with ridicule; if serious, with gravity. cooling, adjusted his wig, and begged irdon, but it is too much to expect the

ians to follow his example. resonans to follow his example, is generally well to let these peppery individuals, alone. (We use the word individuals, because ward gentlemen does not apply, being applications sex only.) They are trained to proficiency e language, just as a carpenter is trained in ag, or a mantua-maker in sewing, and they ad their trade. At the risk, however, of er demolition to-day, we shall venture to make serious suggestions, which our Melodeonic ill do well to heed.

have a sincere respect for certain members of arrisonian party. Some of them are talented, d, cloquent, honest, and our personal friends, know hardly any one, for example, for whom atertain more regard than for Mr. Wendell But the great majority forfeit all claim r esteem by being blasphemous, vituperative, need only instance a man named Foss, who has appudence to claim the title Reverend, and who a a sentence in a speech at New York week bese, 'I hate the Union,' and dit with saying, 'I hate Jesus Christ.' All leaders of the Garrison party sat around, but no of them rebuked this monstrous blasphemy. seech was circulated through all the Southern, and Mr. Foss was denounced as 'a Republi-lf he had died in his cradle, he would have etter by himself, than to have lived to com

e same style of thought has been manifested at nering in the Melodeon. We listened yes-the comprehensive abuse uttered by Mr. n, who also claims to be a minister of the If we had staid five minutes longer than and his effect had been equal to his effort, ould have been convinced that the population world consisted of one billion of depraved s, and one perfect man named Higginson. It t so with the whole of them, the same eter-ne, redeemed only in the case of Wendell

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by eloquence. ch stuff does only harm. The few Garris whom we believe honest in uttering it, we could be brought under different influences, are unconsciously injuring the Anti-slavery They are sustaining by the weight of their ganization, four-fifths of whose meme selfish or indiscreet men, or unsexed women; unization which has become fruitless, and will the next generation. In the monotony of dividuals are not continually conscious of their viduals are not continually conscious of their ition in society, but though rare, moments a. We wish that such a moment may occur to every as. We wish that such a moment may occur to it of these gentlemen in the Melodeon, to-day. I them stop and think in what company they are mining, and what good purpose, if any, they are wishing.

rving.
For the remainder of the Garrisonian party, the ng-minded women, and the professional humaniums, who carn their daily bread by injuring the oble cause they profess to serve, we have no feel-ing but of ridicule and contempt. It is useless to over them with argument. They are not worth reating with pity. One of their peculiarities is a trating with pity. One of their peculiarities is a key to their whole character—the nearer a well-behaved man comes to their professed Anti-slavery detrines, the more vilely they abuse him.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

The afternoon meeting of the Anti-Slavery Con-vention was not very fully attended, probably owing to the necessity of obtaining a further supply of physical fuel* to keep the fires of disunion at white wat. The Traveller was the principal, certainly be only interesting subject of discussion during the fiternoon; but before that was taken up a gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, halling, to believe, from Virginia, spoke for half or three-matters of ers of an hour in a strain of uninterrupted or, and with an immense expenditure of lingual, the compare elequence to anything except Niagara, would be him and that well-known mill-stream great to do him and that well-known mill-stream great injustice. Our reporter's feelings were precisely like those of a man under the sheet of this famous cataract, but our limited space prevents us from transcribing anything from his notes, except the following sentence, which will give in a nut-shell the gist of the speaker's logical argument, and convey some idea of the exuberance of his rhetoric, the fire of his manner, and the music of his voice: 'A a a-BS aver fill in a part of the present and the mass of his voice: 'A a a-BS aver fill in a part of the present and the mass of his voice: 'A a a-BS aver fill in a part of the part of his azzz flgiq p st rrr sh shngang-rrr rr-and the temple of the free.' Notwithstanding enthusiasm with which the speaker was received and applauded, some person in the assembly had the and applauded, some person in the assembly had the impertinence to get up and ask the chairman of the meeting if he was going to speak all the afternoon.

Owing to his shockingly bad taste in the matter of eratory, the speaker speedily concluded, and was succeeded by Mr. Sameel Max, who took for his text the Traveller's report of the meeting of the Convention yesterday. We are sorry to say that he failed to do justice to his excellent subject. We had supposed that the nature of the theme would inspire him, but no—it was one dead level, only varied by a few biographical reminiscences of the Traveller's editor-in-chief, the history of the Great Consolidation, &c., &c., all instructive and interthe contor.

The Resolutions before the convertion were read the contor of the contor.

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casm when applied to this Convention, having the onopoly above mentioned, is sacrilege.

4. Resolved, That the *Traveller* is a great but

orrupt institution.

5. Resolved, That we never have read the Traveller, and do not take it. 6. Resolved, That we never will.

6. Resolved, That we never will.

All of which resolutions were adopted nem. con., except that our reporter wished to add the following, but feared for his personal safety:—
7. Resolved, That Mercury may just as well lay aside his 'talaria,' and wear brogans during the rest of his natural life—that the Traveller is now

the organ of the Thunderer, and that all one-horse gods and goddesses are required to make room for the celestial incumbent.

Our reporter left the Convention, with its variou forefingers upon its respective noses, considering what could be done for P. P., versus the New York

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

William Lloyd Garrison, Abby Foster and Wendell Phillips were the speakers who addressed the Convention at the Melodeon in the evening. The hall was well filled with a gay and brilliant audience, rainbowlike in the brilliancy and delicate gradations of its colors. Mr. Garrison discussed the regarding of the American Control to the American very Society, and discussed without the 'dis' the former. He characterized the Church as mean, base, bad-hearted, wicked, contemptible and cow-ardly. He bade his auditors give no more money (rather n useless piece of advice) to the various orrather h useness piece of ladvice) to the various organizations co-operating with the Church, such as the Missionary, Tract, Sunday School and Bible Societies; and besought them to turn their funds into the all-perfect, the excellent and wholly disinter-ested Society which he represented. We observed no outbreak of spontaneous benevolence following this appeal, but it was evidently creat fun to the this appeal, but it was evidently great fun to the

cess of converting the world.

Abby Foster—in her Bloomer regimentals—followed Mr. Garrison, in a brief and somewhat ineffective speech, which aimed to convince the Kansas free State men that their sufferings were good for them, and were merely in accordance with the law which has been wisely ordained, that the suffering

which has been wisely ordained, that the suffering of a single member shall be the warning of danger to the body politic. We didn't hear her explain how this comforted the suffering member. She speedily made way for the orator of the evening.

Mr. Wendell Phillips stepped upon the platform, and was greeted with long and continued cheers. He spoke for half an hour in a strain of mingled beauty and elegances, such as only he is expelled of outy and eloquence, such as only he is capable of argument was for disunion, and his immediate husk, to be puffed away for its worthlessness. 'Our civilization,' he said, 'was a growth, not a creation.' Illinois, May 17, and the following is an extract:

Our reporter regrets that the interesting question of 'physical fuel' did not come up before the convention in the evening. He is confident that all the physiologists treat of man as a stove for the creation of the convention in the evening. He is confident that all the physiologists treat of man as a stove for the creation of the c

The resolutions condemning the Traveller's infringement of patent, were read again, amidst murmurs of gentle applause. Mr. C. L. REMOND, of Salem, (colored,) then uncorked his vials of wrath and anointed Chief Justice Taney pretty effectually. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop and Rufus Choate also received some of the drippings. PARKER PILLSBURY recounted fragments of his personal history, beginning at the time he studied how to be a 'reverend' in a little theological school in New Hampshire. The most effective portion of his speech was a cannon-ization of General Taylor as the Beelzebub of the old Whis party. Perhaps we ought to make an exception, however, in behalf of a disquisition on the 'empty-headed Natick Cobbler.' He took up the Traveller at the close of his speech, but, like Mr. May, failed to do justice to his subject. Our reporter was really disgusted with P. P.: his speech was as like Mr. May's as two Ps. subject. Our reporter was really disgusted with mittee, reported the following resolutions:

P. P.; his speech was as like Mr. May's as two P's.

1. Resolved, That as the American Church still

Mr. Garrison presented his essential with less of the monomaniacal inspiration than usual.

Wender Phillips made the concluding speech. He began with the Traveller. All his predecessors had fired their pop-guns, but the powder wasn't worthy of the game. It is a favorite expression down east, when a man fails in any attempt from incapacity or overdoing, to say that he 'slops over.' Now, our reporter is of the opinion that Mr. May and P. P., (happy coincidence of May and Peas) 'slopped over' in treating of the Traveller. But when Wendell Phillips brought out his Paixhan, our reporter felt like a hen-coop. The orator was worthy of the theme. The theme was worthy of the orator.

The Liberator.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

The annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled in the Melopeon in Boston, on Wednesday, May 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Francis Jackson, President of the Maschusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Committee of Arrangements reported the following as officers of the Convention:

For President-EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham

Vice-Presidents-Francis Jackson, of Boston; Anew Robeson, of New Bedford; Adin Ballou, of Tribune and the Boston Traveller, while Mr. Garrison was occupying the platform.—Traveller.

Milford; William Ashby, of Newburyport; Jehiel Claffin, of New Hampshire: Frederick Freshingher. of Maine; N. R. Johnston, of Vermont; Philip Scarborough, of Connecticut.

Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., of Boston; Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester; Dan A. Comstock, of

Rusiness Committee_Wrd. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Maria W. Chapman, Parker Pillsbury, relations of the American Church to the Anti-Sla- Andrew T. Foss, Charles C. Burleigh, Charles L. Remond, Aaron M. Powell, Stephen S. Foster.

> Finance Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Susan B Anthony, Lewis Ford, Nathaniel B. Spooner. The Convention accepted the above organization.

Rev. JEHIEL CLAFLIN, of Westmoreland, N. H., of-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON read a series of resolution touching the American Church and the American audience to see this unceremonious vituperation of the bulwarks of orthodoxy. It did them great good to hear the Church called the bulwark of slavery, especially as the speaker did not mention any feasible substitute for its systematic rascality in the properties.

Mr. Gaunney addressed the Convention in an able

Mr. GARRISON addressed the Convention in an able speech, mainly on the position of the American Tract Society. [This speech will be found reported in full

WENDELL PHILLIPS and THOMAS WENTWORTH Higginson followed, and occupied the remainder of the morning session. Their speeches will also be found reported in full elsewhere

At 1 o'clock, the Convention adjourned to quarter

APTERNOON. ADIN BALLOU, one of the Vice-Pres idents, in the chair.

A letter from Rev. M. D. Conway, of Cincinnati, to show that the Union was only a useless was read by the Secretary. It was dated at Alton,

civilization, he said, 'was a growm, now civilization, he said, 'was a growm,

WM. W. Brown said, that one of the best features or heat; and of bread and beef-steak as its appropriate fuel, and therefore we went down to the Melodeon with an armful of authorities, from Carpenter to Cutter, and were ready to discharge at them the precedents and the language of surgeons and doctors, enough to give the disunionists visions of raw-heads and bloody-bones for the rest of their ry, by revolution; and went on to say that there was no hope for the slave through the Government. raw-heads and bloody-hones for the rest of their lives. The Convention wisely refrained from discussing the question.

if irrevocably against him, with no hope of change the question.

The resolutions condemning the Traveller's infor the better. The Church is also against him, and

Mr. Garrison presented and sustained some resolutions upon the Dred Scott decision, but with less the traffickers in slaves and the souls of men; 'still

Rome was not Rome to the world till she had crime and outrage, and the most terrific oppression,

a determination still to maintain their pro-slavery po-

Whereas, the Committee of Investigation themselves.

grow out of the existence of slavery,' and of 'those Church. Its morality is merely conventional. noral evils and vices which it is known to promote,'

reat, to compromise, and to sacrifice both Christian choicest laurels about my brow. fidelity and the interests of the slave to sectarian pol- Let me ask you, Where do you stand in this mat-

friend of freedom.

nt time, of the following resolution:

Resolved. That in order to defray the expenses of

He said if we were going to advise the slave to take stand against us. the life of his master as a guilty person, he thought we ought to come nearer home, and recommend the Union? No one. The American Anti-Slavery Sokilling of the more criminal and guilty men, who, in ciety has just held its anniversary,—a series of five If we would know the real influence which sustains men, we must look at this question just asked. These with a new constitution,—an anti-slavery constitumen drive from their fellowship and their churches tion, and so attempt to evade the guilt and responsithe pickpocket, the stealer of their sheep and their bility. As though Washington and Jefferson did not horses, yet admit to their communion and all the pri- know what they were about; as if all our history was vileges of church fellowship the stealers of men, of false! grove that enslaving and selling a man is worse than they have helped to inflict upon the slave. icking his pocket. The guiltiest men in the counthe slaveholders of this land.

Professor J. Symington Brown took the platform, that movement, and demonstrated, to absolute and spoke of the retrogradation of ideas in this country. Negroes were once everywhere recognized as the cause of freedom, North and South. nen, but now the necessity is to prove that he is realy a man, and not an ape. He was glad to see this ssue made. He liked to have people ' toe the mark,' f it was a devilish mark.

He then went into a criticism of the tests of humanty, concluding his remarks by asserting that if the negro is not a human being, there is no evidence that there are any human beings.

um of all villanies?

lavery priests; for, whatever their procession, consistion is identical with that of the others, and they be dropped for the presen

The Resolutions before the Convention were re-

the necessity for a Committee of Investigation-shows | theoretical, and which overlooks the practical. We must not look to it to regenerate the country.

Our friend Ballou told us this afternoon that the

Church did not treat slavery as a sin of equal magthough purporting to be a reformatory body, did only mitude with picking pockets. It was prompt to dissmall parts of the work needful to be done, and even cipline the pickpocket, but not the slaveholder cipline the pickpocket, but not the slaveholder. those parts but imperfectly, bringing their speech and action as near as possible to saying and doing nothing; idence of morality on its part; for if picking Whereas, by speaking of 'those moral duties which very, it would not be considered immoral by the

Mr. Ballou thought that if an order of nobility were they intimate not obscurely their judgment that sla- attempted to be established, it would be resisted on very may be a right and proper relation, and their in- all hands. But is this so? Are we not verging totention that such discussion of it as may possibly be wards a military despotism? How much do we lack admitted under their new rule shall be, at most, only an attempt to prune, and not to cradicate it; and Whereas, even men who have been crying out so slave. We have sympathy enough for a single case that loudly for reform in the Tract Society as the editors of the Independent and the Congregationalist can be so faithless to it as to say—the former, that the Society and do not realize their sufferings. Four millions are in ought not to enjoin immediate emancipation on the master, but ought to enjoin obedience and fidelity on the slave—and the latter, that he does not want an What is such a Church, such a religion? It is spuri-Abolitionist on the Publishing Committee; therefore, ous, it is satanic. And if for this denunciation they 5. Resolved, That, in the readiness shown to re- brand me as infidel, I will bind their epithets as the

icy, by even those of the clerical body most advanced | ter? I care not what is your theology, whether you owards a reformatory position, we recognize new evidence of a truth long since manifest-that the Church, of theological opinion, but how do you stand to the under the leadership of the clergy, is the main bul- slave? You are a member of a church, are you? Is it a pro-slavery church? Does it keep silence in the wark of slavery.

6. Resolved, That it is only in and through the presence of this gigantic crime? Then it is your duty American Union that the Slave Power finds its re- to flee out of it as did Lot out of Sodom. Do yo ources, obtains its conquests, accomplishes its de- support the Bible, the Tract, or the Missionary igns, and drags the whole North at its chariot wheels; Society? Do you dare support them while they are in becomes the first, highest and holiest duty of every religious newspaper in the land, that is at all popular, that opens its columns to a free discussion of the SAMUEL MAY, Jr., moved the adoption, at the pres- question of the relation of the church to slavery? I know of none. Do you know of an anti-slavery pa-paper in the land whose columns are not fully open Resolved, That in order to defray the expenses of the Convention, each friend of the Anti-Slavery cause the Convention, each friend of the Anti-Slavery asset is berely requested to contribute the sum against our charges? I know of none. Why do not the Convention, each friend of the Anti-Stavery cause here present is hereby requested to contribute the sum of one dollar, or such other sum as he or she may be the clergy come upon our free platform, and vindicate the clergy come upon our free platform, and vindicate themselves from the tremendous charges we make against them? Simply because they dare not; they ADIN BALLOU then addressed the Convention. know we are right, and they cannot successfully

Who now comes upon our platform to defend the pulpits and honored places all about us, justify and defend the slaveholder. What, (he asked,) was the hisses in all those large audiences,—one in defence of stimate which such men as these put upon slavery? the Church, and one in defence of the Union! No one ventures an argument on our platform in defence nd fosters slavery, and who are really the guilty of the old Union. A dodge is resorted to; they come

their brethren and their sisters. Again—the state of public opinion in New England would not tolerate another place to hear Dr. Cheever on Kansas. She genuine and consistent anti-slavery preaching; the thanked God that a handful still remembered the man who, attempts it is arraigned and driven from his slave, that we have not met to consider side or minor place, with very rare exceptions. They tell us that their church is endangered by preaching anti-slavery. What is the true character of such a church? In I thank God, she said, that these things do good, that this country, where the Bible is so highly reverenced, (professedly,) it is only a company of (alleged) fanatics and infidels who can preach against one man stealinfidels who can preach against one man stealng another; in a professedly republican and demo- Northern men are beginning to feel, in their own perratic country, traitors only (so-called) are laboring to sons, in Kansas, some of the outrages and wrongs that

WENDELL PRILLIPS made the closing speech-in ry are those who, at the North, are upholding and which he showed, in a clear and cloquent manner, the soundness of the policy as well as morality of a dissolution of the Union. He showed the safety of

The Convention re-assembled at the Melodeon, and was called to order, at 10 o'clock, by Francis Jack-

Adjourned to Thursday, 10 A. M.

Mr. May brought to the attention of the Conven-Annual T. Foss said that he should not spend any vesterday had been reported in the Boston Daily time in discussing whether or no slavery was wrong.

Traveller of this morning. He read portions of that report, and said he had called at the office of the slavery was wrong, he did not know that anything paper to inquire why the Anti-Slavery Convention was wrong. He need not labor to prove burglary, was thus treated. One of the proprietors of the jourpiracy, and murder wrong; then why slavery, the nal, said Mr. M., whom I saw, expressed surpris when his attention was called to the language in the He had a criticism to make upon the church: it paper, and promised to inquire into it. I said that if was more in fault in this matter than the State, for he and the editors of the paper disapproved of such was more in tauti in this matter than the determinant of the paper disapproved of such it created the politics. And the Beechers and the Cheevers were, in his judgment, more dangerous to objects to say so in their afternoon edition. In hope the cause of the slave than the open, undisguised protections of the paper in question. slavery priests; for, whatever their professions, their the subject, Mr. M. proposed that the subject should

regenerating the public sentiment with far greater energy than heretofore.

Rev. Cales Sterson, of South Scituate, then spoke n a most earnest and eloquent manner. A full sketch of his speech may be expected.

Mr. Gannison, from the Business Committee, re ported the following resolutions:-

7. Resolved, That the Republican party, by its constant and reiterated declarations, whether official or otherwise, is not an anti-slavery party, but the whiteman's party, opposed only to the extension of slavery, and therefore so far as the cause of the enslaved millions is concerned it is a pro-slavery party, taking its place to that extent by the side of the Democratic party, and more dangerous because so liable to be misaken for an anti-slavery one—the most fatal obstacle, in the political arena, to the anti-slavery moveme whenever considered an effectual opponent of the Slave Power; and that the constant liability to this mistake, demands of us, on all occasions, the most trenuous efforts to set it in its true light, and save Abolitionists from regarding it as an Anti-Slavery

8. Resolved, That if we could be surprised at any neasure of audacity on the part of Northern apolo gists for slavery, then should we be surprised at the fact that the 'Southern Aid Society,' the monstrou rogeny of Northern commercial cupidity in union ith a false and canting religion, should dare to cross the borders of New England, and appeal to this professedly enlightened community to sustain its blasphe mous doctrines and its infamous plans.

9. Resolved, That in going forward to embrace laveholders as good and Christian men, at a time when other Societies are beginning to open their eyes to the horribly sinful nature of slaveholding,-in en ouraging the slaveholder to perseverance in his obstinate contest with Heaven itself,-in collecting Northern money to be used in proclaiming a gospel of blood, of cruelty, and of pollution, as the very gospel of Christ,—in the shameless proposition to the slave-holder that, if he will select missionaries to preach such a gospel as he is willing his slaves should hear, the North would provide the money to pay for the vile work, and professed Northern Christians should approve and endorse it; in all these ways, the ' Southern Aid Society' is giving every possible aid and comfort to the system of slavery, is tearing the crown with wicked hands from the head of the Redeemer of men, and trampling it beneath their own polluted and

Mr. Garrison, as it was near the hour of adjournent, said he would make but a single remark in relation to one word which fell from the lips of our friend, Rev. Mr. Stetson, viz., that 'he would as soon sell into slavery Christ himself, were he here on earth, as to sell the humblest black man.' That remark was worth holding a New England Convention for. To be sure, it was but another statement of the old declaration of Jesus, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me.' Yet it is a bold and fresh form of that old saying, and is deserving all commendation. It is true, and we should its force, that it Jesus himself, than to sell one of his disciples. One word on another remark of our friend Mr. Stetson : he said, concerning the Union, though he was for its dissolution, he did not see how that event could h brougt about; so much pro-slavery among us at the North makes it difficult to draw the line. 'However difficult and crooked the line might be,' said Mr. Garrison, 'nevertheless, let it be drawn; and let each one say, 'As for me and my house, we will serve the

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON. Mr. GARRISON called the meeting to order, and introduced AABON M. POWELL, who spoke at length, and with great clearness and force, upon the Resolutions touching the Republican party and the position of the Church.

MATTHEW R. HULL, a native of Virginia, was introduced to the Convention. He said that he was ar exile from his native State. He could not now visit his aged father there, nor the grave of his mother. He was made an Abolitionist in early life by a trace that a Connecticut pedler gave him, entitled 'The Evidence of God against Slavery;' the first fruits of reading which were, that his own uncle kicked him out of doors because he had said that he thought it wrong to rob niggers for a living. He was blessed with a step-mother who caused him to step away from his home, and he went to Indiana, a so-called free State, to find that they had as infamous laws there against the colored man as those of any slave State; and a Methodist Church that cherished in its

bosom the sum of all villanies.

He must dissent from the criticisms of the last speaker upon the Republican party, for he believed that party had done much good in agitating the Sla-very question before the election, although since then their humanity had all oozed out; and he had set out from home to see if he could arouse them to some no tion and usefulness, but hitherto without success;the party was losing ground. They were too careful and conservative in their campaign, and did not carry the strength they otherwise would have done, for the people were more radical than their leaders, and were ready for the most radical doctrines. There are those who fear that, if we urge the Abolition question, it will result in disunion. What if it does? He did not care. If it knocks the Union to pieces, it ought to be, and he was ready, for one, to give it a knock. Mr. Hull then went on at length upon the general ubject, in a vein of true Western oratory.

Mr. May, after making a statement of his attempt ascertain the true authorship of the scurrility in the report of our yesterday's meeting in the Boston Trave-eller, which resulted in the 'editor in chief,' (Mr. Bowles) admitting it to be his own act, offered the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the scurrilous and lying report of this Anti-slavery Convention, given in the Boston Daily Traveller, (the leading Republican paper of this city,) of this (Thursday) morning, in marked and plainly intentional contrast to the manner in which other public meetings are reported in the same paper, shows the real animus of that journal in regard to the great cause of human freedom, and is deserving of the contempt and rebuke of every fair and honest mind ; and such a paper, in spite of its pretensions, is un worthy to receive the countenance and support of the friends of liberty and justice.

PARKER PILLSBURY said that some appeared sur prized at the developments relating to the report in the Republican organ of this city. But it is not among the anti-slavery agents and lecturers that this sur prise is felt; they know but too well what to expec f the Republicans. .

He then went on in a searching review of the posi tion of the Republicans towards the Abolitionists, saying that the most bitter opposers that we meet with re the leaders of the Republican party, and the socalled anti-slavery ministers.

He said he cared not for a whole regiment of Dr damses, and Dr. Lords, and Dr. Plumers, and Dr. Fullers; he could handle them easily. He might say the hardest things he could say of them, and all the community would approve; but how are we to withstand the influence of the Beechers and the Cheevers, whose position enables them to stab with more fatal effect than any others can the anti-slavery cause

So, he cared not for the New York Observer, the Journal of Commerce, and such papers. But when the New York Tribune, the Evening Post, the Boston Traveller, and other Republican organs come to us laden with all the old abuse of us and our movement that used to fill the columns of the New York Herald and Express, what shall we do with them?

Mr. Garnison said that he was not prepared to say that the Republican movement is a worse movemen or a more dangerous one than any other. He believed in progress, and these men are making slow progress though now they see men but as trees walking. He then went on to show that the Republican party is no an anti-slavery party, but only a non-extension party and we should judge it by its own standard.

The Republicans, however, on their own platforn are not true even to their own idea. They are 'hail fellows well met ' with border-ruffians after election Mr. G. proved this by reading a report of a supper partaken by Republicans and Democrats at the Revere House in this city, to celebrate the election of James

Mr. PILLSBURY offered the following as a substitu for the resolution of the business committee upon the Republican party, and moved its adoption :-

Whereas, in Hon. John P. Hale of New Ham shire, Nathaniel P. Banks and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, and the New York Tribune, we have a full and fair exponent and representative of the acknowle edged leaders of the present Republican party;

And whereas, all these together avow their deter mination to uphold the Union; and Mr. Banks declared emphatically, and then repeated more emphatically, 'that it was in theory, and only in theory, that one portion of the confederacy was arrayed against the other,' in the late Presidential election; and then said, 'I would to-day entrust the liberties and the institutions of the country with a Palmetto man's and then added, 'I would say, in God's name, give us a Palmetto man, always and forever' !! And Henry Wilson pronounces the Republican party preently the party of Union; that, for the sake of Union, it will 'vindicate the right of the South to hold slaves,' ' will vote for a Southern gentleman for President or Vice-President,' and were the Republican party in power, 'any men, North or South, who should lay their hands upon the Union, should die a traitor's death, and leave traitor names in the history of the Repub lic '!! And Mr. Hale asserts that 'the Republican party is not going to introduce any thing new,' and then argues that the party, being emphatically the party of State Rights, even slavery would be more secure to the South under it than under the Democratic party and the New York Tribune boasts that it has support ed a slaveholder for President, and is ready to do it again : therefore,

Resolved, That until these men repudiate thes doctrines, or the party repudiate these men, we shall hold both as really more dangerous to the cause of liberty, on account of their anti-slavery pretensions. however honest many among them may be, than any other party ever formed since the foundations of gov ernment were laid.

C. L. REMOND seconded the motion, and discussed at length, and with his usual ability and carnestness, the position of the Republicans towards the anti-slavery movement. Adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock.

Eventon. The President in the chair.

CHAS. L. REMOND said that much had been said in condemnation of the Dred Scott decision ; but he held that that decision was in perfect accordance with the practice of the American people, and Judge Taney had not outraged that practice, but simply announced

Mr. R. continued in a strain of eloquence and power that would be too much marred by any attempt to report it, but which we hope to be able to give in full

Mr. PILLSBURY then took the stand, and with graphic tongue portrayed the corruption and debasement of American politics, and especially the short comings of that 'best' of parties, the Republican. He reviewed the history of the anti-slavery movement, and the prophecies of the Abolitionists, with

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, N. Y., present ed the claims of THE LIBERATOR on the confidence. respect, and support of every friend of humanity and freedom.

Mr. Garrison said if any were present who did not know what the South said of him and THE LIBEmaron, it might be well that they should know, before they decided to become its subscribers; and proceeded to read from several Southern journals some choice anecimens of their criticisms on himself, his paper, and the anti-slavery movement generally.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions :-

10. Resolved. That the decision of the majority of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, is at once unjust, inhuman and unconstitutional; founded on falsifications of history and perversions of law; an outrage and insult to all the decency, morality and Christianity in the land; a distinct revelation of the remorseless and insatiable spirit of slavery, and the unscrupulous eagerness of its official tools to do-whether with legitimate or usurped authority-its most strocious bidding.

11. Resolved. That wanting every essential element of law, it ought nowhere to be respected or obeyed; but everywhere to be denounced, reprobated. and utterly repudiated by legislators, judges, magistrates and people, with united voice.

WENDELL PHILLIPS (who was received with tumultuous applause, constantly renewed through his speech,) addressed the Convention. He treated of the Boston Traveller, of the 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' at Park Street church-a church which drove its own church member from its doors because he had a colored skin, and had dared to buy a per there,-of Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beech of Gov. Chase and the heroic Margaret Garner, (whom that Governor had suffered to be dragged from Ohio soil into the hated and helpless slavery from which she had fled)-of the impoverished condition of the slave States, and their inevitable bankruptcy if the North should cease to hold them up. (This speech we expect to give in a fuller report hereafter.)

The question then came up on the adoption of the resolutions before the Convention.

Charles C. Burleigh offered the following as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Pills-

of the land.

Upon this amendment a debate arose, in which Messrs. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, Garrison, May, Foss, Hull, Pillsbury, and Mrs. Foster took part. The vot being taken, twenty-one voted in favor of the amendment, and twenty-one against it. It was then voted to lay on the table all the resolutions concerning the Republican party.

The remaining resolutions before the Convention were then unanimously adopted; and the Convention adjourned sine die.

EDMUND QUINCY President. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.
JOSEPH A. HOWLAND,
Secretaries.
D. A. COMSTOCK,

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

At the Melodeon, Tuesday Morning, May 26, 1857 [Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerrinton.]

MR. CRAIRMAN: I have not, of course none of us can have, any wo to say in criticism of the line of argument pursued by our friend Mr. Garrison, in regard to the Tract Society: but still, as he intimated at the conclusion of his remarks, I think the medal may be turned, and

been drawn with greater ingenuity, with greater sophistry, with greater or more plausible hypocrisy, had Ignatius Loyola? The founder of the Jesuits; the against the Anti-Slavery movement. being a hypocrite, it acknowledges that it is half conquered-that it stands in the presence of a foe whom it no longer dares to defy. The Tract Society never expurgated books or not-it had the brazen effrontery ny the fact. It placed its own faultless character in the eyes of the religious public in one scale, and that crystallizes society again into shape. It is only the demonstrations of its guilt in the other, and in the at such a time that the masses are felt. In ordinary partial judgment of the American people, the proof kicked the beam. So it was, year after year. What makes it now get down upon its knecs, and acknowledge that it has expurgated its publications, and pro mise to do so no more? This Committee was appointed to whitewash the Society. It was made up of the most hunkerish materials. When it was finished, the trembling friends of the Society said- The volcano is capped for another year; they can make out a case for us; do not fear.' FRELINGHUYSEN stood at its head-a man that never looked the same way with WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Twelve months pass away. The Dred Scott decision astonishes the public; Kansas wins its uneasy hearing from the American people-events, louder than words-events, so rapid that they make eloquence tame and vapid-events, which outrun the lips even of CHERVER, which seem to be touched, if man's lips ever were, by a coal from that altar that lent fire to the Hebrew prophet (loud applause); and this Committee, expected to defend, has to say what is, in fact, accusation. In the first place, the Society never before acknowledged slavery o be a moral evil. 'Who can doubt,' says the Committee, 'that with such influences as faith, hope and charity, in alliance with that chastened patience that loves to wait for the fruit until the harvest season, this and all other moral evil shall yield to the promised triumph of the everlasting gospel?' When did we ever hear that the Tract Society mutilated its publications? 'Whatever considerations in the past may have seemed to recommend to the Publishing Committee the course pursued in its revision of certain works,' &c. Who ever said they revised works, but the abolitionists? Who ever admitted it? No Orthodox church member. This Committee acknowledges it was done. They go further, and say, the reasons which seemed to recommend this course, not which did recommend it. You must not expect the strongest body in the land to get down on its knees and say, Great is the American Anti-Slavery Society!' They will begin with lisping, paltering; they will begin with

which the very effort reveals. Again they say, 'The Society cannot with propriety allow itself to be made the special organ of any one system of religious or moral reform, such as temperance, peace, anti-popery, anti-slavery, &c.' I should like to hear the T South Carolina, Anti-Popery and Anti-Slavery in the same breath, and see how long their popularity would last! The American Tract Society is trying to wriggleall Orthodoxy has a tendency to wriggle-into a decent position. (Laughter and applause.) But in the very effort, we must acknowledge the great triumph which public opinion has gained. We must acknowledge that they at last see something to fear. Why, Pennsylvania last fall summoned half the South to stump the State for Buchanan. When they had tried it six or eight weeks, they banished every Southerner from their circle, called in Northern men, covered their banners with the motto, 'Free Kansas,' and by that guile saved the State. Is it no acknowledgment of the strength of Northern opinion, when the devil puts on the angel?-when he says, 'I cannot conquer as devil, therefore I al conquer in a white coat'? O! no; I acknowledge, with Mr. Garrison, that this report betrays no virtue in the heart of the American Tract Society, but it betravs dread. I never expected that public opinion would make the slaveholders or their apologists Christians, but I thought it might make them still more evidently cowards. I think they will retreat before a public opinion which they will never be converted by; I whole question, as far as the courts are concerned, is have no hope of anything more. I think the Tract Society has done what Senator Toombs said he did In 1789, the Government was launched with the a gressed backwards,' (laughter;) and I think the pis- Wythe, Washington, Jefferson, Rutledge, Lee Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision. I think Sam Adams lived, John Hancock labored. The gree It shows us that leading men, observing intellects, are beginning to see which way the current sets, and the vessel of State was launched. At that same m

jesuistry; they will begin by trying to hide the sin

are trimming their sails for the wind. lie opinion is to save it from being misled by just and the seeds of cotton have annihila this course of leading religious and political men of the Revolution, and every thing else, and we are nothing day is the natural outgrowth of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and therefore grateful to us as a testimony of our strength and a sign of encouragement, we are just as much to remember that Ignatius Loyola was hard and earnestly, were frightened from the struggle the most dangerous foe that Luther ever made; by the cry of 'Disunion,' yielded up half, and came that he did snatch back half Europe; that he did set firmly on its seven hills the trembling throne of the Pope; and that the fact that to-day Catholicism survives in Europe is due to that policy which disarmed Clays, the Calhouns, the Whig party, the Unitarian Protestantism, not daring to meet it. So I think, in clergy, the Dr. Bethunes, the Tract Society, Neh Protestantism, not dating of the day, that which ap-the politics and religion of the day, that which ap-labored. Unlike their father, they did not drop cot of Beechen and Chreven, we ought to regard as the ton-seeds, they dropped ideas into the national soil, most dangerous enemy, the most dangerous opponent, to the Anti-Slavery cause. (Applause.) I know this may be deemed, the New York papers say it Union. Beginning thus, the end we have secured is, is, very cold and ungracious criticism; and that a total victory of the organization and government in Reverend and impudent joker of jokes, Rev. George W. favor of slavery. Bethune, says that all New England got such a chill on Plymouth Rock, that it has not got over it yet. I slavery and pro-slavery governments in this land. advise him to buy a primary school history, and find do not want a sentiment; I do not want a reso

cepted by abolitionists as a sufficient warning that the beneficent enterprises of the land came from, if not Republican party is not an anti-slavery party, nor out from that cold heart of Plymouth Rock. (Loud worthy of the support and co-operation of those whose applause.) He came to Massachusetts, he said, and object is the utter overthrow of slavery in all parts felt a chill. Well, if he did, he came to the great laboratory where American intellect and American heart have begun every thing good these thirty-one States have ever produced. (Applause.) For not only out of New England blood, betwixt Plymouth Rock and the Mississippi, but out of New England, as a locality, has started every philanthropic effort that has opened the eyes of the blind, taught the dumb to speak, gave the idiot mind, annihilated pain, ministered to the reason, melted the fetter, printed, taught, comforted, raised, or began any other be these twenty millions of American people, and their four millions of victims. But cold and ungracious as this criticism seems, it is still necessary for any one who loves the cause of the slave. God does not give us any thing, he sells us every thing; we buy every thing with a price. The price at which we buy the capacity of being serviceable to the slave in this land of ours is to cut off, on both sides, every tie that binds us to kindred, to friends, and, fixing a single eye on the South Carolina hovel, be true to that, no matter what loved name, no matter what apparently emine service, our lips and our hearts may be brought to criticise and rebuke. I say, from such a pulpit as Beecher's, from such lips as Cheever's, from the forge of the Republican party, come up to-day the greatest danger to the Anti-Slavery movement; and the res son is this-we have no instrumentality, no tool, but My friend remarked that this report could not have public opinion. All the great material interests of society are against us; all the organizations of th nation are against us. Government, religion, wealth, it been drawn by Ignatius Loyola himself. Who was fashion, literature, the press, every thing, is arrayed We struggle Ignatius Loyola? The founder of the Europe which man who tried to win back by guile the Europe which the strong hand of Luther had taken from under the nothing more. In order that public opinion should nothing more. Papacy. Loyola was created by the necessity of Lu-ever govern, it must be relentless. It is a hard thing ther. 'Hypocrisy is the homage vice renders to vir- for ideas to make head against institutions. It is not tue; and when a strong body feels the necessity of true that majorities govern; they never govern. The opinions of a few energetic, decided men, in influential positions, who know what they want, have always governed. The millions have never governed; they condescended to equivocate; it never uttered an uncertain note; it never cared whether men said it when, the whole world fluid, society disjointed, the fleets scattered on the ocean, for a moment, the dead weight of the opinion of the masses comes in as the blow

times, they are kept down.

Now, I do not know how sanguine and hopeful other

ninds may be, but to me, the Anti-Slavery struggle, as far as government is concerned, up to this time, has been a failure. The government is against us, in every form, in every particular. It has nover mad an effort that has not succeeded; it has never put down its foot that it has not been able to keep it down. Take the words that suggest its triumphs Florida, Texas, Missouri, Fugitive Slave Bill, Kansas, every thing-are they not victories on their side? And to-day, private letters tell us, that this very month a Constitution is framed in Oregon that will add her to the list of slave States. As far as government is concerned, slavery has won the battle. If the government is to decide this question, the slave has no hope. So far as the American Government is concerned, it is a despotism. What do we want against it? We want something better than the resolves of the Tract Society; we want something better than the inspired energy of Cheever; we want something better than the hopes of the Republican party. It seems to me we want just this. We cannot make crises-God makes them-offers them to our hands to use. We cannot control events: they will flow on in His Providence He gives them to us to work with. But one thing we can, to a certain extent, control, and that is opinionhearts. What we want is, the anvil upon which events shall be shaped. When the Supreme Court lavs down a Dred Scott decision on the anvil of the American heart, we want an energy and fixedness of purpose in that heart which shall shape it into a tool that will pierce the very heart of the Union. (Cheers.) We want a decision, an intelligent, relentless decision, that knows its purpose, and is determined to fulfil it. An intelligent decision! The lack to-day is, men run about and do not know what they want The Supreme Court affirms the Dred Scott decision The Tribune says that it is not law; they had no case before them; they have said so and so, but it has no authority; the case did not justify them in making the decision. Besides, if it did, haven't we got McLean and Curtis for us and against them-the learning and respectability of the land on our side? True-all true; and yet, what matters it? Respectability and learning do not govern the country. Franklin Pierce governed it, and he never came within ear-shot of preme Court have intimated to every subordinate judicatory what they mean to decide, and on future occasions, whenever the point comes before any Judge in a State or District Court, he will decide accordingly, because he knows, if he does not, the decision will be reversed when it goes up. That is the way the Supreme Court has always governed. They do not wait-they cannot afford to wait-until the point comes up; they must intimate the decision before hand, in order to shape public sentiment to the recognition and support of the decision when the point does come up. That is the purpose of the Dred Scott decision-all the more dangerous because the public mind is lulled by the idea, that, after all, it is not law, and we have got learning and respectability against it. It is law, inasmuch as all the Judges will shape their course by it-that is enough. It is law, so far as the action of the government is concerned. When the decision in the Lemmon case is given, as it probably will be, against us, and in favor of the slaveholder, allowing him to bring his slaves to the free States, keep

them to the South,-when this decision comes, the settled. Senate floor before somebody's pistol, 'pro- sertion of the statute of 1787, the whole territory free tol before which they 'progressed backwards' was the public opinion of last fall and winter, and the dread lic opinion, the world over, set in that direction. The excited by the reckless, shameless audacity of the Union was launched, the Constitution was framed. the fact, like the case of Pennsylvania, to which I men of the day, Hopkins, Edwards, John Jay, Elhave referred, shows us also the strength of the North. bridge Gerry, and other men, permeated society with the influence of their Anti-Slavery determination. So ment, the devil hovered over Charleston, and dropped Now, I think what we have got to do with pub- a few cotton seeds into the soil. Presto! sixty years, such hypocrisy as this. While we acknowledge that Lee, and Rutledge, and Jay, the Constitution, the eration rolled away, to 1819. Another struggle cam on the territories, and our fathers, though laboring other generation rolled away. The Websters, the and there came another struggle in 1852-the who

them here as long as he will, and then return with

Now, what do we want? I want a prejud out, if he never once read, where all the benevolent, social, religious, literary, educational, and all other does not act from intellectual conviction. The mother

who sees her child on the edge of a precipice does not stop to think, 'It is a hundred feet high, and unless I leap and seize him, he will be dashed to pieces.' She leaps! The man who sees his brother in a moment of danger, with a pistol pointed at his breast, does not stop to argue—'Powder was invented five centuries ago, and unless I leap between the pistol and his breast, he must die.' He leaps, by instinct, by a characteristic intellectual conviction, that was planted long ago, and has become character, and is in his blood and bones. I want a hatred of slavery that is in the intellect, in the heart, and in the brain.

grappling with an energetic power like that of slavery. We are not to blame. We never yet found fault with any man's method. We never yet said to any man, 'Too the mark!' We never yet said to any man, 'Give up your own manner of working, and dopt ours.' But this, certainly, by way of advice and criticism, every intelligent student of this question is bound to say, and justified in saying—Your temporary issue is very good. Waste a certain amount of Anti-Slavery enthusiasm. But while you go off to side issues, you are wasting time. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay. that is in the intellect, in the heart, and in the brain.

I want such a prejudice as the Catholic has against the Protestant, and the Protestant has against the Catholic, which was not reasoned up, and cannot be not hardened into despetism twenty years ago. She reasoned down, and makes the one fly at the other's was not certain of victory twenty years ago. Had throat the moment he sees him. (Applause.) Something that has got into the blood, that makes part of the issue to-day, and let these Southerners know that the bones; that, if Dr. Jackson were to analyze it, he we will sacrifice nothing to their demands,' they could would find it, in the ultimate analysis, as all that was have stayed the plague where it was. To-day, w left of Protestant or Catholic. Thank God! I wish a stand with the triumph of the Slave Power written of Yankee could be subjected to analysis in a crucible of the forehead of the government itself; and that i chemistry so accurate, that they should find nothing the reason why men ought to recognize the necessit left of him but curses for Carolina. (Loud applause.) of the hour, which is revolutionary. It is useless t

that they have their own method. I am tolerant danger, he will abolish slavery, and let the South into prejudice, and from prejudice into instinct. take warning! (Loud applause.)

requests, that is- 'Slavery!' It is the first, it is the before me the welcome sight of his person, I will yield second, it is the third; turn the leaf, and it is- Sla- the platform to him, and hope that Mr. HIGGINSON very!' All through the book it is- Savery!' The will give us the speech we have taken the liberty to North writes - 'Kansas' - 'Tariff' - 'Internal Im-

provements ' - 'Railroads ' - 'Robert C. Winthrop' - Edward Everett'-and many other insignificant quantities, to the end. (Laughter and applause.) hat is the consequence? The party that has but one object, knows what it wants, and is willing to sacrifice every thing for it, conquers ;-of course it must! As long as Henry Wilson, with the port of a hero, lets it be known that there is one spot his father, our pioneer, did not dip into the Styx of Anti-Slavery, and that is, his love for the Union, just so long, the arrow of the South will find his heel, and in Boston, and perhaps the most thronged and the prove him open to the temptation of office, and the most interesting one of the whole series. The meet-Cover me all over with arrows; there is nothing (six in number) were numerously attended by the best I value but the service I can render to the cause portion of the people, in an intellectual, moral and tutions-I will cover it all over, in the verdict of His- experiment of making the opening session as attractory, with one grasp of the slave's hand, if I can but tive as possible, in order to insure a prompt attendlift him up to the level of my own sunlight!' (En- ance, was entirely successful,—the Melodeon being

thusiastic applause.) This is the history of moral struggles in all times. like an earthquake, but Luther took the parchment and tossed it into the flames, and excommunicated the Pope; and from that time 'Success' was written on is willing to risk every thing in order to break the fetters of the slave, then her million of men, and her slavery position under the Constitution, but it was handkerchief-patch of territory, start up into omnipo- owing simply to a difference of views as to the phratence, and the weight of the world. Suppose, when Hill, and 'Old Put' gave that order, 'Don't waste the meeting held in the Music Hall on Tuesday evenyour powder, boys, wait till you see the whites of ing, at which three or four thousand persons were upon the field of Waterloo, he put his 'Old Guard' Guilt of the American Church.' and turned back fewer than they came. They stood land is not safe from the foe'; and with hearts stron- plauded, showing a marked change in public bound coast beats back the ocean in a storm. (Ap- ficant sign of the times, lause.) Now, this is the kind of resolution I want for the purpose of the North. I do not know, nobody can prophecy, what it will be necessary to sacrifice in order to secure the abolition of slavery; but then we jority adopted a Report of a radical character, we are know, that in the struggle betwixt two mighty and told, covering the ground of 'No Union with Slavemined parties, that party which is determined to holders.' sacrifice every thing to success, that party that has no At the Universalist Festival held in Fancuil Hall. voted for Fremont, if I could have those few hundred snuffers! thirty thousand Bethunes and Nehemiah Adamses, Traveller was guilty of ridiculing and misrepresenting (applause)-if I could have them say, 'We are not the Anti-Slavery Convention; and this, too, most echnically Garrisonians, but we have laid life and wantonly and basely. Specimens of its scan this purpose: Let the Union go; let the Church pression' this week, and almost disgrace even that go; let commerce go; let grass grow on the wharves; department. Mrs. Foster wore no Bloomer, though let another generation be wasted, as our fathers wasted such a dress is a mere matter of taste and convenience one, in the struggle for ideas, we care not : God wiltion, that, at the sacrifice of every present interest, 'I hate Jesus Christ'!! This is a falsehood of the they melted every fetter beneath the flag of the em. first magnitude. No such sentiment or expression ever pire!' (applause)—if I could have them say this, I came from his lips. But we have no room to extend should be sure of the victory. But, as long as we do not our notice of the Traveller this week. May its subannounce this, as long as the North falters, as long as scription list feel the pressure of its own scurrility. it says 'Kansas,' and watches that struggle, announce ing nothing beyond, just so long the South will tempt day after day, one class after another, buy up politicians, and eat out the virtue and the strength of New England Anti-Slavery Convention by the Trav-Northern opinion. If a man begins to form a virtueller, the following letter was sent to the editor of that ous resolution, it melts away in the temptation of paper. It contains a merited rebuke, and sets an extime-serving politics and a qualifying religion. The gallantry and bravery of an absolute purpose is what converts multitudes of men. He that rides forward To the Editor of the Traveller. and takes the lead, forms the purpose of the millions

Now, therefore, at such a moment as this, the fault that I find with the Republican party, and with the purpit—eloquent, able, yes, in some senses, deter-mined, as it is,—is, that they do not announce any-thing like a purpose sufficient to aggregate the Amer-ican people into one mass, capable of struggling and pulpit—eloquent, able, yes, in some senses, deter-mined, as it is,—is, that they do not announce any-

What I mean is this,—that when an issue is proposed, or when a question comes before the American
people, they shall be ready to say to themselves—'We
don't care whether they will succeed or not; but we

disguise it; it is useless to doubt, to cajole men with
posed, or when a question comes before the American
equivocal words, with half measures. Dr. Cheever
has written the bravest sermon, perhaps, ever delivered in this country, on the Dred Scott case. He cerhave formed one purpose—it is that we will tear down tainly criticises it remorselessly, but as far as I read it, slavery, we will abolish it; if the Union goes to pieces, he does not tell his hearers that there is but one way let it go; and if the Church goes to pieces, let it go! of opposing it, and that is, by being ready for revolu-We form but one purpose in life, for the present. The tion. There is no other. What is the use of you work of this generation is the abolition of slavery. talk? There is the law. The Supreme Court, the We weigh every thing else against it, and every thing final interpreter of the Constitution, has made it else kicks the beam.' I want that purpose distinctly all, and the North says what the Supreme Court has formed and announced; that purpose, that mood of mind, is the victory. What I find fault with in the to do, Mr. Wilson? What are you going to do, Mr. decided to be law, it bows to. 'What are you going Tract Society, and in the Republican party, is not Cheever, Mr. Beecher? Do you mean to submit? 'No!' every voice answers. 'Do you mean to rebel? enough to allow every man his own method. If Dr. 'No!' (Laughter.) Well, where is the middle course? Cheever thinks the battle is to be fought in Kansas, There is no course but to say to the popular mind—in Heaven's name, let him go and fight it! (Applause.) If the Tract Society thinks it is to be fought heavy machinery of the Anti-Slavery movement rests basis of these Resolutions, let them fight it -it is to say to that people, and say it to-day, 'You there—God aid them! If Henry Wilson thinks that must be ready for revolution. You must be ready to slavery is to be abolished by abusing us upon the floor look the law in the face and say, "We will not submit of the Senate, God increase ten-fold his power of to it!"' And when you have produced that readine abuse, and let him pour it on our devoted heads! I in the public mind, then you are ready for the first do not care what method a man takes. What I ask attempt to carry that decision of the Supreme Court of him is, that he shall tell the world that under- into effect. But you must begin to preach to-day. neath it lies the determined purpose, that at all haz- You must preach from sentiment into conviction, and ards, at every risk, at any cost, no matter what the from conviction into character, and from character

But I will not detain you longer. I came to oc Why has the South always conquered us? Be- py this place because the friend who was announced ause she writes one single word on her catalogue of to occupy it had not reached the city; but as I have advertise for this morning. (Loud applause.)

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JUNE 5, 1857.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON. Last week was the customary Anniversary Week political power. I want him to say- ings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention f Justice and Humanity; foul my name with every philanthropic point of view, and fully sustained its dious charge of hostility to my country and its instifilled with a choice gathering of the friends of fredom from all parts of New England : and, notwith-Why, the Pope excommunicated Luther. Papal ex- standing the unusual attractions elsewhere, all the ommunication, up to that time, had shaken the world other sessions presented a cheering spectacle. A very brief synopsis of the proceedings occupies five col-umns of our present number, which, together with one of the admirable speechos made by Mr. PHILLIPS. banner of the daring Saxon reformer. It is this is as much as we can find room for this week. We willingness to sacrifice every thing that turns the call special attention to the resolutions that were disdwarf into a giant. Beware of the man driven to cussed and adopted, as indicative of the uncomprothe last ditch-beware despair,' says the proverb, for mising spirit and determined purpose of the Conventhe man, you know, who is willing to risk his own tion. Though the series relating to the Republican life, is master of every other. When Massachusetts party was laid upon the table, it was not because there was not entire unity of sentiment in regard to its proseology which was used to characterize it.

Next to the Convention, in point of interest, was their eyes, -suppose, instead of that, somebody had present, to hear a discourse by the Rev. George B. come to him and said, 'The British have fired Cheeven, of New York, on 'The Wrongs of Kansas.' Charlestown, and the shingles on the Congregational It excited great enthusiasm, and was delivered with church are all in a flame,' and he had said to his men, remarkable force of expression and action. We hope Stop! Let's put out the fire on that church'-should to see it in print; though we should have much prewe ever have conquered? When Wellington stood ferred to have had the subject of the discourse, 'The

upon a spot of ground, and the French cuirassiers, armed in steel from neck to heel, and mounted on the Slavery meeting 'was held in Park Street Church, On Wednesday afternoon, a 'Christian (?) Antibest steeds of France, rode at them like a whirlwind, (which was thronged to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience,) and addressed by Rev. Mr. Stone there like a granite wall, hurling back every impetu- Prof. Stowe, Rev. Dr. Tyng of Philadelphia, and ous charge-and why? Because Wellington had said Rev. Dr. Cheever - the most radical sentiments to them- That spot of ground taken, and all Eng- uttered on the occasion being the most warmly apger than British steel, they kept it, as our own rock- ment on the slavery question, and presenting a signi-

The subject of slavery was also paramount in the

looking back, that means to write its history in the a most eloquent speech was made by Rev. E. H. ditch, that means to leave nothing alive unless it CHAPIN, in the course of which he said that, to atconquer—that party will conquer. I want this pur- tempt to suppress Anti-Slavery agitation by Congresse announced on the part of anti-slavery men. If sional acts and parchment decrees, is as wise as it I could have the twelve hundred thousand men that would be to try to snuff out Vesuvius with a pair of

ulpits that redeem the Sodom and Gomorrah of the Of all the daily papers, only the Republican (!) eputation on the altar of justice. We have made up language and behaviour occupy the Refuge of Op-The attack upon Mr. Foss is exceedingly malevolent ng, we will write out, as the history of this genera- He is charged with saying in his speech at New York,

A MERITED REBUKE

In consequence of the scurrilous treatment of the ample worthy of general imitation. BOSTON, May 29, 1857.

To the Editor of the Traveller:

SIM-For some twenty years past, the doings of the annual meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society have almost uniformly been noticed in the New York Herald by low and scurrilous editorials—ridiculing the dress, address and speeches of its leading

Had you inserted any amount of manly entire upon the resolutions or speeches made at the Net England Convention, I should have made no con

Pagina.

Plaint.

The Traceller. I had supposed, claims to represent the Common Paging Anti-Slavery party in New English Common Paging Common

The Traveller. I had supposed, claims to represent the Political Anti-Slavery party in New England I was therefore not a little surprised at its treatment of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention.

Heretofore, I have been a subscriber to the Telegraph and to the Commonwealth; but I can resemble the New England and the Commonwealth; but I can resemble You have developed an unlooked-for spirit of each ty and misrepresentation towards the New England ty and misrepresentation towards the New England Commistent for me to continue to take the Travelor, from the list of its subscribers.

Respectfully, FRANCIS travelor Respectfully, FRANCIS JACKSON.

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER

SOUTH ABINGTON, May 31, 1857, FRIEND GARRISON: -The late assault on the true friends of freedom, by the Boston Traveller, is an only painful, but exceedingly mean and malic wicked and libellous its language concer-Mr. Foss! What an exhibition of depravity on the part of its editor! From a paper that will abuse and misrepresent the friends of humanity, as the Translar has done the past week, nothing can be heped. Just look into yesterday's paper. The eline, in speaking of the high price of slaves in Missour, and the selling of women and children, very truly says

There is something horrible in these fact; ne and women's sales by auction being quoted in the prices current of the land of freedom! I what n prices current of the land of freedom! In what spect is the country where such things are permitted better than Sahara, where shipwrecked Christians as bought and sold at high rates! Men are hornized when they read of the sale of a woman yie high hometan Arabs of the desert; but these Arabs sere proclaimed to the world their conviction that lime are created free and equal, nor have they denomined one branch of the slave-trade as piracy, while carring on the other with the utmost brisken. one branch of the slave-trade as piracy, while carring on the other with the utmost brishess. The Arab slave-trader is frank and consistent, and see the finger of Providence in a wreck, while the America merchant (!) of the same class rants about libery, pockets the dollars, and supports the Democracy, both from principle and interest. They are somewhat divided in this world, but they will not be in the next.

Ah, yes! these sales are truly heart-rending. Anh are not so vile and devilish. True-every word of it And who is guilty of these atrocities? The editor of the Traveller knows that they are perpetrated by this nation-by its politicians, church-members, desconand professors-the North maintaining political and Christian union with the South. And became you and your friends, Mr. Garrison, are outspoken in these matters, and act according to your professions, ther come the abuse, the misrepresentation and slander, of the press, the ministry, and the church. Only let the press, the church and ministry treat slavery and in apologists, as they treat other sins of a much less magnitude, and the work is done, and this agitation ceases. Yours, truly,

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION. It is either cool assurance or self-stultification to say

that to affirm the U. S. Constitution to be a pro-davery instrument is to impeach the character of those who framed it; and, therefore, that they never made such an instrument. Surely, it is as wrong to attri virtue where it does not belong, as it is to detract from true merit. Our revolutionary fathers all lived and died, recognizing the pro-slavery character of Constitution ; and we have not the folly to affirm that they were better than they claimed to be-that they were in heart and practice, what they never profess to be, even in theory, uncompromising abolitionista-that they were the consistent champions of imparin liberty. They were transgressors of the law of God they ate sour grapes, and their children's teeth h been set on edge thereby; they consided at what they deemed, and what was then comparatively, small evil, in order to reach a most desirable end Some of them were sentimentally opposed to dave in the abstract, and spoke approvingly of its ultimat extinction; but, as a body, they made no moral issue with the crime of holding slaves. Washington, le ferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Marshall, Hear lived and died slaveholders—not in contempt or defance of the Constitution, but under its fostering pr tection. Why, then, refuse to take the nation at in word? Why, when it acknowledges every thing to be true that we allege against the Constitution, m glories in its shame and guilt, persist in saying that it is utterly self-deceived, and would stand by the dow trodden and oppressed were it not for demagogs office-seekers, and political partisans ?- But we will not dwell upon the most ridiculous crotchet ever ge sented to an intelligent people. We have a more su mary method of procedure. Taking the Constitution as it is, as it was designed to be by those who from and adopted it, as it has ever been accepted American people without distinction of party, and it is interpreted and enforced by all the courts, call upon the people of the North to repent of the iniquity, and to refuse to walk in fellowship a union with those who traffick in human flesh, whom victims have multiplied to millions, and whose stored purpose is to extend and eternize slavery, letis ences what they may.

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MATTHEW R. HULL, Esq. Among the speakers the meetings of the New England Anti-Slave vention, in this city, last week, was MATTHEW HULL, Esq., of Indiana. Mr. H. is a native of ginia, but early in life, by his espousal of the caust the oppressed, was compelled to leave that State, as has ever since been a resident at the West, where he is extensively and favorably known as a bold m stirring advocate of the slave; having been the editt of a fearless journal, a few years ago, published Cambridge, Ohio, entitled the 'Clarion of Freda -and since then, an Anti-Slavery lecturer. This his first visit to Massachusetts, and it is his wish mi design to visit as many places as practicable, for the purpose of testifying of the things he has seen in gard to slavery, and stimulating to fresh exert its overthrow. We hope he may receive many in tations to lecture, and be aided and encouraged is h mission. The East has hitherto sent its speaker the West, and it is but reciprocal to have the rule versed. If Mr. Hull lacks somewhat in culture is finish, he makes amends in the directness of his blass the energy of his will, the fire of his zeal, and the impetuosity of his declamation. He is tall and on manding in his person, and has a voice equal to hall or assembly. He is at present at Workers where letters may be directed to his address. warm commendations of him as a lecturer, by the press, may be found in another column

GOVERNOR 'VETO' GARDNER, Notwith the notorious Judge Loring has scornfully to upon the provisions of the 'Personal Liberty B ever since it became a law of the State-not ing the Legislature, in behalf of the people of Commonwealth, has twice called for his remonds the office he dishonors, by an overwhelming not -he is, it seems, still to be allowed to disreg popular voice, and to put Massachusetts beneficet, by the aid of Gov. Gardner, who comes rescue with another 'Veto' upon the action of Legislature. If this inflated demagogue and usurper will but allow himself to be again is nomination for the gubernatorial chair, the past place their vero upon him in an unmistakal ner. Gov. G. has vetoed some three or feat as the Legislature—among them, the Kansas appropriate tion bill, the Hoosac tunnel bill, and the bill in sit the institution for idiots. What need of popular significant the contract of the con resentation while he is Governor?

The lists of Donations, Pledges, and O tions for Expenses at the recent New England Slavery Convention are crowded out this well gether with many interesting articles.

george B. Cheever of New York.'
It was gratifying to know that another Christian

sides the one whose tatalant testimonies and eloquent appeals we had been hearing through the sessions of

1000, and though we are accustomed there to hear

nuence not less than that of the eloquent orators mentioned, these considerations yielded to the

ve mention of the very remarkable and unusual place

or the holding of such a meeting. The tautological

terms of the announcement showed that it was made

by a person not familiar with Anti-Slavery; moreover,

Anti-Slavery and Park Street Church have always

seemed rather antagonistical than kindred to each

other; and we knew that there had been recently carried on there a successful revival of that same sort of

eligion which, many years ago, (when Dr. Edward Recher was pastor of the church,) had driven a col-

ered man, without even the allegation of any reason,

except that he was colored, out of the pew which he

and hought and paid for on the floor of that house.

Various circumstances combine to render it proper to real the exact features of that transaction to the mem-

ery of our readers, and we therefore ask their atten-

A Chapter in the History of Park Street Church. In the year 1830, a colored citizen of Boston, who

one Sunday, was prevented from entering it for the next service on the same day by a constable or police

the meeting was closed with prayer.

Wedn. Mch. 3d, 1830. Meeting was opened with prayer. Voted, That henceforth it shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee for the time being, to prevent the intrusion into the meeting house of all improper persons, or persons who may disturb or in-

improper persons, or persons who may disturb or in-commode the congregation, and to remove all such persons who may at any time be found in the house, and for this purpose that they be authorized to employ a peace-officer or officers, and such other assistance as

On the Saturday following this last church-meet-

ing, the colored man in question received the follow-

ing letter, and saw that it was useless to attempt any

Mr. Frederick Brinsley: Siz.—The Prudential Committee of Park Street Church notify you not to occupy any pew on the lower floor of Park Street

decing House on any Sabbath, or on any other day during the time of divine worship, after this date; and if you go there with such intent, you hazard the consequences. The pews in the upper galleries are at your service.

George Oddorne,
For the Committee.

We now continue the extracts from the church

'March 24th, 1830. Meeting was opened with prayer. Moved and seconded that the Prudential Committee be requested to consider the expediency of so altering the deeds of pews as to prevent colored persons procuring deeds of the same. Meeting closed with prayer.'

At a subsequent meeting, opened and closed with

prayer, it was voted that a new form of deeds of

pews be prepared for the examination of the church;

and at a still later meeting, opened and closed with

prayer, the following was reported, as the amended

form, with the accompanying 'Explanatory Re-

'Article —. No sale, transfer, or assignment of a pew shall be valid, unless by and with the approbation of a majority of the Prudential Committee, certified in writing on the back of the deed; and no pew, or part of a pew, shall be let to any person or persons without the consent of two of that Committee certified in writing.'

· Explanatory Remarks,' following the Deed.

a 'low caste,' and thus unworthy to associate with

them, they refused to let him even worship God on

equal terms with themselves.

2. Taking advantage of their strength and his weak-

ness, they proceeded to rob him of his property, the

3. To perpetuate the stigma of low caste, with which their official action had thus branded this colored

man, and to extend it permanently to every individual

of his race, they framed this iniquity into a law, the

With such an attitude, constantly maintained up to

the noon of May 28th, 1857, towards the free colored

people, of course the announcement of a 'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting' to be held in that meeting-

house, and addressed by its pastor, the official succes-

for of him who presided over the wicked transaction

above mentioned, was suited to awaken deep interest.

ommissioned to make public confession of this great

sin and scandal-to appoint a day of humiliation,

fasting and prayer, on account of it—to make public proclamation for the injured man or his heirs to re-

arn, and receive the property of which he had been

plundered-and to pave the way for a consistent pro-

est against the late iniquitous decision of the Supreme

Court, by annulling the unjust law made in 1830 by Park St. Church, and still standing on her records? These considerations and possibilities gave intense

interest to the announcement above mentioned, and

account for the fact that people were waiting outside

the door of the church a full hour-and-a-half before the commencement of the meeting.

An aggravated crime demands a repentance and ation as conspicuous as the offence, before the

offender can be restored to the confidence of the com-

peration of which continues to the present hour.

pew which he had bought and paid for.

fied in writing."

prietor or occupant of a pew.'

Rev. Edward Beecher.

BOSTON, March 6, 1830.

ey may deem necessary or expedient.

After prayer by the Pastor, adjourned.'

efence of either his property or his rights :-

JACKSON. LER. May 31, 1867.

ult on the true raveller, is not and malicious. age concerning epravity on the as the Traveller to hoped. The editor, in in Missouri, and ry truly says :-

hese facts; men quoted in the quoted in the -rending. Araba very word of it. The editor of

ing political and nd because you lly, TION. Itification to say, to be a pro-sla-

constitution, and in saying that it and by the downfor demagogues, rotchet ever preose who fram the courts, w repent of their man flesh, whose and whose avow

go, published in ion of Freedom, ecturer. This is t is his wish and eticable, for the has seen in re-

al Liberty Bill -not withstand

ne people of the his removal from elming majority

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tspoken in these and slander, of h. Only let the slavery and its of a much less nd this agitation

aracter of those hey never made rong to attribute s to detract from all lived and haracter of the lly to affirm that o be-that they g abolitionists ons of impartial the law of God ren's teeth have nnived at what comparatively, a t desirable end.

posed to slavery ly of its ultimate e no moral issue Vashington, Jef-Marshall, Henry. contempt or defis fostering prothe nation at its every thing to -But we will nave a more sum-

the Constitution accepted by the of party, and as fellowship and

the speakers at nti-Slavery Con-AS MATTHEW R. a native of Viral of the cause of e that State, and West, where he as a hold and g been the editor

esh exertions for ceive many invincouraged in his have the rule reit in culture and ness of his blows, is seal, and the is tall and com-nice equal to any it at Worcester, address. Some locturer, by the

elming majority
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ets beneath his
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be again put is
r, the people will
mistakable manr four acts of or four acts of

R. Votwithstanding enfully trampled

ansas appropria-the bill in aid of of popular rep

Epgland Anti-

pulpit seats and stairs were occupied by numerous Unjust judges are worse than drunken pilots.

of the ' Dred Scott decision.'

should be exposed not less faithfully than the iniquity

PARK STREET CHURCH. On leaving the Melodeon after the Thursday mornon resion of the New England Anti-Slavery Conion, we found posted at the door a written notice, rention, we round posted at the door a written notice,
'Christian Anti-Slavery Meeting at Park Street
Church this afternoon. Addresses by Rev. A. L.
Stone, Rev. Dudley A. Tyng of Philadelphia, and Rev.

sence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Laward Recener, a spoingy for silence. They were instituted to testify to read a confession for him, of penitence for the grieving as a single above mentioned, and of exhortation to his counsel of God; and His command sow says—Let my people go, that they may serve me—seith their little ones.'

Professor Stowe, however, seemed not to have been little ones.'

God has a controversy with this magnetic and lower and little ones.' It was greatly meeting was to be held in the city, be-sides the one whose faithful testimonies and eloquent that morning and the previous day. But though we had designed to attend the Melodeon again that af-

commissioned to make any such statement. He spoke for himself only, and though the statements which he obedience, and there never was a grander opportunifor himself only, and though the statements which he made respecting himself showed a long-continued and wicked complicity with slavery, he said not a word of acknowledgment or penitence for himself. He had been eighteen years, he said, 'IN IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH SLAVERY.' Of course then, (since slavery does not allow any real minister of the Gospel to live in contact with her a single week after the utterance of a faithful rebuke.) Professor Stowe for eighteen years played the part of an unfaithful watchman; yet, when he came, thus late, to speak in what assumed to be a 'Christian Anti-Slavery meeting,' he had the cool self-complacency to denounce the sins which 'our fathers' committed in this respect, and to utter the following excellent sentiments with an air as if he had all his life believed and practised them, instead of having spent the greater part of his profes-

ad bought a pew in Park-Street meeting-house, paid for it received the deed, and occupied the pew part of

Park Street Church, who bears in some quarters the reputation of being an Anti-Slavery man, and who is well known to be a Possible or the same of the The next speaker was Rev. A. L. STONE, pastor of

Extracts from the Church Records.

(Peb. 22d, 1830. W. T. Eustis and eleven others called a meeting of the Church, which assembled Feb. 22d, and was opened with prayer. The object was stated to be the consideration of the adoption of measures to prevent individuals who would disturb the peace and harmony of the society from procuring deeds of pews. After discussion, no vote being taken, the meeting was closed with prayer. man, in which they have persevered, without confession or amendment, to this day; and the greater guilt

Dr. Cheever was quite right in objecting to Mr.

Bible, and write South-side views in favor of it? Let the doctrine of immediate emand just and more Christian than this.

may be to cover up the sins of his church, and however guilty in openly attributing to them an Anti-Slavery character, while he knows that the persecu-tion and robbery of Frederick Brinsley remain una-toned for—he now declares that the defender of slavery from the Bible commits an abominable slander, aspects of the slavery question which successively

The principal object of the above provision was that the church might secure the control of the pews, and be able to prevent a person who might from any cause be obnoxious to them, from becoming the protry him by his own statement. Oct. 11th, 1830. Meeting having been opened with prayer. Voted, that the new form of deed be adopted, and printed for use. Meeting closed with prayer.

South Church in Boston, has always been a defender of slavery from the Bible; and his colleague, Rev. Jacob M. Manning, (according to the recent public to defection, where the cause of the slave is conprayer. boast of an Orthodox minister of Boston,) is as pro-It thus appears that the church (not merely the slavery as he. Yet Dr. Stone has, within the past ongregation, or that majority of the attendants in year, publicly recognised both these men as Chris-Park Street meeting-house whom that church were tians and as Christian ministers, by uniting with them accustomed to stigmatize as 'the world,') but the in ordination and installation services, when he would church, acting in their official capacity through their have promptly refused such co-operation with a Uni-Prudential Committee, did these three things, and versalist, or a Unitarian, or a pickpocket, or even a id them with the full co-operation of their pastor, layman of undoubtedly pious and excellent character, on the ground that such services require not only system which is permeated and saturated with this 1. Adding their influence to the stigma with which Christians, but Christian ministers, for their proper the world ' branded this colored man as belonging to

performance. Rev. Dupley A. Tyng of Philadelphia next spoke. His youth, taken in connection with his birth and education in the South, and the manly stand which he has taken in his own pulpit against slavery,-a position not yet shared by any Episcopal clergyman in the country,-takes from us all disposition to make a harsh criticism on the faults of his speech ;-such as his disclaimer of abolitionism-his recommendation merely to agitate, without professing slave, he may be expected, in any emergency, to cleave a definite end to which the agitation should be directed-his not even wishing to break the chains at the South until the North should be emancipated—and his error in still supposing that it was a Christian church in Philadelphia, out of which the Slave Powers of the Powers of the Christian attendance shows that the people are ready enough to come, when the clergy call them. We trust they will come, when the clergy call them. er drove him. A Christian church would have adhered the closer to him for such frank and noble Anti-Slavery meeting.—c. K. W. boldness. Besides these imperfections, Mr. Tyng's speech made many good points, and showed an excel-Had the church decided, after its recent 'revival of religion, to repent and reform? Was the pastor

prived of his rights as the son of the slave.

munity, and especially before he is entitled to claim credit for eminently Christian character. Since Park owe any obedience or allegiance to government. No Street Church has always held, and still holds, the position recorded above, her claims to hold an Anti-Slavery meeting—as if that were to be more Christian than any Anti-Slavery meeting must necessarily be—should be carefully watched, and if found spurious, should be exposed not less faithfully than the injunction in God's word that slaves owe any obedience or allegiance to government. No Gazette states that a separation of the New School Presbyterian Church, on the question of slavery, at or immediately after the present session of the Assembly, is anticipated. Such a separation would leave this branch of the church without any slaveholders in its communion. are commanded to defend them, and their rights. the 'Dred Scott decision.'

Every slaveholder is a man-stealer, and every nation of slaveholders is a nation of man-stealers.

ministers, and the meeting (like the meetings in 1830, above recorded) was 'opened with prayer,' in which Rev. Dr. Leavitt, of Providence, implored the Divine forgiveness for 'our brethren, nominally Christians, who hold slaves in the South.

The appearance of Rev. Professor Stowe, of Andover, as the first speaker, was suited to excite the expectation that he had been commissioned, in the absence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Edward Beecher, to resed a confession for him, of penitence for the griev.

that belong to slavery, to the guit and the anger instead of having spent the greater part of his professional existence in open and gross violation of them:

'By compromise with wrong, the right loses its ed to, Dr. Cheever has chosen either entirely to keep "By compromise with wrong, the right loses its essence, and changes to the nature of wrong.

"The Scriptural "beast" of this country is slavery; and "the false prophet" is the Scriptural defence of slaveholders has been disturbed. We submit that a sin so aggravated, and so long persisted in, demands more explanation from Dr. Cheever than a single "we," unmarked by any emphasis, and slid into a long series of statements of the short-comings of the church and the ministry, as if it were them, not us, of whom he was speaking.

Out of his own mouth shall Professor Stowe be judged. His life at the South was an eighteen years of whom he was speaking.

Still further: taking advantage of the public knowledge of the dissatisfaction felt by a certain proportion of his own people, in view of the energy of his recent nion with those whom he has now designated as 'false prophets,' Drs. South-side Adams and Blagden, seems to imply, not only that he has no past guilt to of Boston, not to speak of others of the same sort confess, but that the churches are the retarding influence, but for which the ministry would now lift up, and would long ago have lifted up their voices, like

well known to be 'Republican' in politics. If he really holds Anti-Slavery principles, if even his Republicanism be any thing more than advocacy of the rights of white men,' he has, of course, set before his church, during the recent (recently during the recent (recently during the recent (recently during the recent (recently during the recent d rights of white men, he has, of course, set before his course, during the recent 'revival,' the guilt of that preached and printed pro-slavery sermons, asserting persecution and robbery of an unfortunate colored and elaborating that idea, and undertaking to prove it

of 'framing iniquity by a law,' made to operate against all colored men, because they are colored. There is no apology for them.' But as little can he which still stands on their Church Records—and has be excused—a man who assumes to take his stand earnestly exhorted them to bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

Dr. Stone, however, without even looking on these clares, with ascending energy and emphasis, God has Dr. Stone, however, without even looking on these topics, at the meeting in question, passed by on the other side. He was not commissioned, it appeared, to read any confession for his pro-slavery predecessor, Rev. Edward Beecher. He was not authorized, on the part of the church, to make a confession before the community, as public as their guilt had been, nor yet to make either an open apology, or the offer of restitution, to the individual robbed and insulted, or to his family; on the other hand, instead of expressing such sentiments as a Christian minister would of course feel, and feel with painful intensity in that which purported to be a Christian Anti-Slavery meeting, in regard to his pastorship over a pertinaciously ing, in regard to his pastorship over a pertinaciously pro-slavery people, he had the hardihood to claim an Anti-Slavery character for them and for himself, and even to utter such denunciations, and to imply such them '? And will he agree that arrangements now a contrast between Park Street and Essex Street, as made by slaveholders, for freedom to such children of their slaves as may be born forty years hence, shall be 'Do you know that men defend slavery from the considered a 'remedy of the whole iniquity'? To us, the doctrine of immediate emancipation seems more

Christian public. To sell a man, with an assertion of his piety, in order to get a higher price for him is selling the Holy Ghost.'

It appears, then, that, however desirous Dr. Stone We would by no means deny, or undervalue, the and defends the selling of the Holy Ghost. Let us try him by his own statement. Rev. Dr. George W. Blagden, pastor of the Old joice with trembling. A large experience, relieved by but few exceptions, has shown us that the tendency of Orthodox Church of this country as the church of Christ, in spite of its practice of slaveholding at the South, and consent to slavery at the North. We know that he regards it as God's chosen instrument, and its method as God's chosen method of reforming men, in spite of its complicity with this great sin. We know that, being entangled in an ecclesiastical defilement, he yields to the entanglement, shrinks from the painful effort of cutting himself loose, and, in dealing his blows at slavery, spares the guiltiest and most efficient of its defenders, because, though they hold slaves, they also hold the belief of the trin ity and the atonement. Knowing these things, and interpreting by their light the sentence with which Dr. Cheever closed his address- Let the system [of slavery] go on, if it cannot be stopped in God's method, and for his glory '-we cannot but feel a painful ap-prehension that, valuing the church more than the to the former and forsake the latter,

try again, and come nearer to holding a Christian

speech made many good points, and showed an excellent spirit.

Rev. George B. Cheeven's address came last, and by its eloquence, energy, fervid Scriptural style, and entire control of the attention and sympathies of the audience, justified the eagerness of the great assembly to hear him. The press of matter in The Liberaror, this week, will allow us to give but a few of the admirable things that he said; but these were among them:

The fact that a man is a slave confers not the alightest title upon the master to enslave that man's child; every such instance is as directly man-stealing and kidnapping as the original seizure of slaves in Africa.

But, under our government, the son of a slave woman must follow the condition of the mother, instead of the father; and by the late decision of the Supreme Court, the son of the freeman is as thoroughly deprived of his rights as the son of the slave.

The control of the attention and sympathies of resolutions against slavery. At the recent meeting in Alton, Illinois, of the Western Unitarian Association, Rev. M. F. Conway, of Cincinnati, introduced a scries of resolutions against slavery, which, after discussion, were referred to a committee. This committee reported, through Rev. Mr. Haywood, of Louis, every fire as far as they knew the opinion of the members of the Conference, there was 'entire unaminity in regarding the system of slavery as evil and wrong, and doomed by God to pass away through the influence of the truths proclaimed by his Son,' but that as the Conference ought not to meddle with the churches represented. But even this mildness of criticism was offensive to the Unitarians of St. Louis, who thought the Conference ought not to meddle with the conference ought not to meddle with the church of the Messiah in St. Louis, respectfully withdrew from membership in the Conference.

M. R. Hull. Mr. M. R. Hull, of Indiana, for rears known as an able advocate of the slave's mancipation, visited Salem, last week, and deliv-M. R. Hull. Mr. M. R. Hull, of Indiana, for years known as an able advocate of the slave's emancipation, visited Salem, last week, and delivered three lectures on the subject in the Town Hall. Mr. Hull is a Republican, but deeply impressed with the importance of elevating the Republican standard to the level of Abolitionism, and for this he seems to be earnestly laboring. Whatever may be the result of such an effort, Mr. Hull should have the earnest sympathy and zealous co-operation as

and at the same time heathenising the heathen in their own families—not even allowing them to learn to read the Bible.

Mr. Hull is an able and interesting speaker, and his heart and soul are in the work. He is entitled to a warm reception by the friends of equal rights. Lockport Journal.

R. I. Republicanism and Mr. Hull. Mr. Hull has recently delivered two Anti-Slavery lectures in this city.

Mr. Hull is a brave, uncompromising, Anti-Slavery Republican. He is for open, unceasing, carnest war upon Slavery, as well as upon Slavery extension. Born in Virginia, where his childhood and youth were passed, he seems to have inherited a large share of those noble qualities of mind and person, which so eminently distinguished her Revolutionary heroes. Knowing by experience, as well as by close observation, what Slavery is, and what it does, and to what it is tending, his hatred of the accursed thing is equalled only by his intense love of universal liberty. Gifted in an unusual degree with the powers of oratory, and inspired by sentiments of the purest patriotism and the broadest humanity, his speeches fall upon his auditors with magnetic and telling effect.

If Republicanism in Rhode Island has vitality enough left in it to put itself within the reach of the purest patriotism is equalled only by the intense love of the purest patriotism and the broadest humanity, his speeches fall upon his auditors with magnetic and telling effect.

If Republicanism in Rhode Island has vitality enough left in it to put itself within the reach of the purest patriotism and the broadest humanity, his speeches fall upon his auditors with magnetic and telling effect.

this branch of the church without any slaveholders in its communion.

The Last week, two men were run over and incaster Railroad, who were found, by documents on their persons, to have been notorious counterfeiters, burglars and thieves.

Of the purest patriousia and the suitable with magnetic and telling effect.

If Republicanism in Rhode Island has vitality enough left in it to put itself within the reach of Mr. Hull's influence, we hope it will take the earliest opportunity to be shaken into life, by his clear and just criticisms of its short-coming—Providence (R. I.) Daily Transcript.

The magnetic and them, as usual, innocent spectators, and wounding several others.

The purest patriousia and the magnetic and telling effect.

If Republicanism in Rhode Island has vitality enough left in it to put itself within the reach of Mr. Hull's influence, we hope it will take the earlies to whom they had been conveyed for that purpose by Dr. Chaffee, M. C., from Springfield district to this State

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ment and the importance of chemical to design a proper street in the property of the street of the control photography of the chemical products of the chemical street of the control photography in the market of the chemical street of the chemical stree

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by Joseph A. Howland :-Duty Evans, Providence, R. I., John A. Brown, " E. W. Lawton, Newport, R. I.,

B. W. Lawton, Newport, R. L.,
By Parker Pillsbury;—
Dr. Wm. Fifield, Weymouth, Mass.,
William Arnold, Conn.,
In Putnam, do.
In Essex, Mass.,
In Weymouth, Mass.,
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasur

PHILLIPS and C. L. REMOND will address the inhabitants of Abington, in the Town Hall, on Slavery, on Sunday, June 14. There will be three meetings.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, also, and other speakers from abroad, are expected on the occasion.

wanted, are expected on the occasion.

Wanted—In order to complete four sets of the series of Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for permanent preservation in four of the largest and most valuable public libraries in Massachusetts, the following numbers are wanted, for which an appeal is now made to the liberality of individual owners. Any person, having one or more of these numbers to spare, will be using them wisely, and for the benefit of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country, by giving them for the benefit of the above specified object. They may be sent to the care of Samuel Max, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston:

First Annual Report, (1833.) Second, (1834.) Fourth, (1836.) Fifth, (1837.) Sixth, (1838.) Seventh, (1839.) Twelfth, (1844.) and Thirteenth, (1845.)

Boston, May 15, 1857.

A graduate from the Boston Normal School, who has had some experience in teaching simply the English branches, would like a situation either as governess in a family, or assistant in a school. Apply at 9 Columbia street, or to R. F. Wallcut, Esq., 21 Cornstill

man of good family and character desires to learn the art of shoemaking. Any one who can afford such an opportunity will please address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIED-In Manchester, N. H., May 7, by Judge Cross, Nathan Page, Jr., of Danversport, to Mary H. Sawyer, of Herkimer, N. H.

DIED—In Roxbury, on the 10th inst., Mr. Jep-Tha C. Brucz, aged 39 years. 'He died!' has been pronounced of all the by-past human race from Adam downward to the present day. Some, 'like a shock of corn fully ripe,' depart when age and infirmity no longer render existence desirable; and some, like our friend, go the way of all our race in the prime of life and the flush of health, when he might well have looked forward to many years of usefulness and hap-piness. But by those who knew him best, he will be kindly remembered, and many will sympathize with his afflicted family in their sudden and painful be-

LIFE OF A SEER.

JUST published, the Autobiography of Andrew Jackson Davis, entitled 'The Magic Staff,' One volue royal 12mo. 552 pages. Sent by mail, postage free, on the receipt of the price, \$1 25.

BELA MARSH, Publisher, June 5. 4w

THE ERRORS OF THE BIBLE.

DEMONSTRATED by the Truths of Nature; or,
Man's only Infallible Rule of Faith and Practice. By Henry C. Wright. Price 25 cents. Published and for sale by
June 5. 4w

15 Franklin street. MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE:

OR, the Reproductive Element in Man, as a means to his Elevation and Happiness. By Henry C. Wright. Second Edition, enlarged. Price \$1 00. Fos sale by BELA MARSH. June 5. 4w. 15 Franklin street.

Representative Women. JUST PUBLISHED. BY WM. C. NELL, 21 CORNHILLL.

This magnificent group includes the portraits of LUCRETIA MOTT. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LYDIA MARIA CHILD, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, LUCY STONE.

ANTOINETTE BROWN, and is executed in that elaborate style and finish which has won so signal a fame for the artist, Leopold Grozelier. Price \$1 00.

Copies will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of postage, and in a safe manner, at the above price.

An arrangement has been made with the publisher of the Heralds' and 'Champions,' by which a copy of each can accompany the Representative Women at the reduced price of \$3 for one set. All of the above can be obtained of WM. C. NELL. 21 Cornhill, or of C. H. BRAINERD, 122

> DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY IS NOW READY.

THE most thorough, complete, and reliable Biographical Dictionary ever published in America, containing sketches of the Lives of nearly SEVEN THOUSAND

Distinguished deceased Americans. A book indispensable to every well furnished Library. PRICE. \$5.00.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

For sale by all Booksellers. May 22 4w GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED!





AROY SUNDERLAND'S Remedies] for the Eyes, the best ever known for Dim, Misty, Cloudy, or Short Sight; Floating Specks, Ulceration of the Eyes or Eyelids; Films; Amaurosis; Ophthalmia: Obstructions of the Tear Passages, &c. Reliable in all diseases of the Eyes, of whatever kind, and from whatsoever cause. They have restored multitudes, (some from total blindness,) after other means had failed; also cured persons born blind; cured blindness of fifty years; and in one case where the patient was 108 years old!

These Remedies have been abundantly tested in tens of thousands of cases, of all ages and all forms of disease, affecting the Eye, for more than sixty years past.

past.

No charge for advice, nor any fee demanded of the poor. A 'Book of Information' respecting these celebrated Remedies, and the Author's New Method of Cure by pure Nutrition, in all forms of disease without drugs, (every man his own doctor) will be sent to you, for 1 dime, post free! Address, LAROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

M 1 4w

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY, formerly of the Groton House, 10 Sudbury street, has taken house No. 6 Alden street, a few doors from Court street, where he can accommodate a few transient and permanent Boston, May 8.

ROUND-HILL Motorpathic Water-Cure and Hotel, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

H. HALSTED, PROPRIETOR, AND PRINCI-

PAL PHYSICIAN.

T is well known that Dr. Halstep makes the discusses incident to Woman a speciality. The establishment combines the advantages of being a Cure for the treatment of Chronic Discuses of either sex, and a resort for the seekers of pleasure. Circulars sent gratis; 'Morion—Life,' a pamphlet upon the treatment, on receipt of six postage stamps. May 15,

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

BONNET-TO RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Out from the arched centuries, great man, Thou hangest, as some planet from a sky; And pigmy men are dazed to look so high. Here comes a drizzling, weak-eyed priest, I ken, And there, a fool conformist with his ban; Foul curs in Plato's shadow! Are they nigh? I'll name them what I like, and pass them by ! Hereafter, man,

Just where the thunderbolts of Saturn whir Between his shining rings, I look for thee, Great-souled Apollo, with a strength to stir The gulfy chaos of Eternity; Thou shouldst have been a Greek in the old time! For us thou art too noble, too sublime.

SONNET ... A SUMMER SHOWER. A summer shower is stretching down the sky; autiful trysting hour of Earth and Heaven ! When, in a flood of teazs, Love's pledge is given To lovely Earth, by her sweet loon on high; Who patters in her ear his constancy: And so the joyous pledge may not be riven, Doth seal it with a seal of colors seven, And, lightly winged with sunshine, back doth fly ! There is a charming loveliness in tears;

All dewey with the nature of the hour, I'd pour myself out in a summer shower. OUR EARTHLY FRIENDS IN HEAVEN. The following lines were found in the coat pocket belonging to a young man, soon after his death, which

A simple glory in the drops of rain, That glads alike the roses and their breres;

And if it might come back to me again,

consumption. Is it wrong to wish to see them, Who were dear to us on earth, Who have gone to heavenly mansions, Who surround a brighter hearth?

Is it wrong to mourn their absence From the parted household band? Should we check the sigh of sadness, Though they're in a better land?

Is it wrong to hope to meet them Yet upon the blessed shore. And with songs of joy to greet them, When this toil of life is o'er?

Is it wrong to think them dearer Than the many of the blest, Who to us on earth were strangers? Must we love them like the rest

I've a mother up in heaven, And, oh! tell me, if you will, Will that mother know her children? Will she recollect them still?

Can she look down from those windows To this dark and dismal shore ? Will she know when I am coming? Will she meet me at the door?

Will she clasp me to her bosom, In her ecstacy of joy? Will she ever be my mother? Shall I ever be her boy?

And thou, loved one, who didst leave us In the morning of thy bloom-Dearest sister, shall I meet thee When I go beyond the tomb

Shall I see thy lovely features? Shall I hear thy pleasant words, Sounding o'er my spirit's heart-strings Like the melody of birds?

And I think me of another-Of a darling little one-Who went up among the angels, Ere his life had scarce begun.

Oh! I long once more to see him, And to fold him in my arms! As I did when he was with us, With his thousand budding charms

Ah! 'tis true the soul must suffer, And be bowed with anguish down Ere 't is fitted for its dwelling, Ere 't is ready for its crown.

But, O Jesus! blessed Jesus! Thou art loved without alloy; Thou wilt meet us, thou wilt bless us, Thou wilt give us perfect joy.

LITTLE FOOLS AND GREAT ONES. Friend, when in youth's too fleeting hours You roam the earth alone,

And have not sought some loving heart That you may make your own: Remember woman's priceless worth. And think, when pleasures pall-That little fools will love too much, But great ones not at all.

And if a friend deceive you once,

Absolve poor human kind, Nor rail against your fellow-man With malice in your mind; But in your daily intercourse, Remember, lest you fall-That little fools confide too much. But great ones not at all.

RETTER LATE THAN NEVER Life is a race where some succeed, While others are beginning: "Tis luck at times, at others speed, That gives an early winning.

But if you chance to fall behind. Ne'er slacken your endeavor; Just keep this wholesome truth in mind-'Tis better late than never.

But never trip your neighbor; 'Tis noble when you can excel By honest, patient labor. But if you are outstripped at last, Press on as bold as ever;

If you can keep ahead, 'tis well,

Remember, though you are surpassed, "Tis better late than never. Ne'er labor for an idle boast

Of victory o'er another, But, while you strive your uttermost, Deal fairly with a brother. Whate'er your station, do your best, And hold your purpose ever, And if you fail to beat the rest.

"Tis better late than never. Choose well the path in which you run, Succeed by noble daring; Then, though the last, when once 'tis won, Your crown is worth the wearing.

Then never fret if left behind, Nor slacken your endeavor; But ever keep this truth in mind-'Tis better late than never!

PLOWERS THAT NEVER PADE Flowers that bloom to wither fast, Light whose beams are soon o'ercast, Friendship, warm, but not to last-

Such by earth are given. Seek the flowers that ne'er shall fade; Find the light no cloud can shade; Meet the Friend that ne'er betrayed; These are found in heaven!

MISCELLANY.

PROGRESS OF SLAVERY AGITATION. Split between the Unitarians North and the Unitarian: South—The Unitarian Conference broken up.

pondence of the St. Louis Republican

body of that character, introducing the subject as one of the reforms which demanded the action of Conference.

Speeches waxed hot and hotter. The calm waters of the Christian brotherhood were agitated and tempest-tossed. So many chafed and struggled for the floor, that the fifteen-minute rule for speeches was adopted. To a looker-on, the change was a sad one. To the active participants, the occasion was one of intense strife for some imaginary victory.

The 'abolition' portion, who soon proved to be the strongest by at least two-thirds of the Conference, declared that the action of that body last year, at Chicago, when they gave the slavery question the go-by, was wrong; that the Unitarian Church was anti-slavery, and it was incumbent upon the Conference, as such, to pronounce publicly against the unholy and iniquitous system.

The 'pro-slavery' party professed an entire willingness that each delegate, each pastor, or each church, in all the land, should entertain their peculiar opinions upon the subject of slavery, and all other questions. But they claimed that this assembly was simply a conference of voluntary delegations, and it had no power to make creeds, establish platforms, or pass resolutions declaratory of church position upon any of the great contexted questions.

The 'federal District has a colored population of 1000 most of them free while a learn proportion.

and it had no power to make creeds, establish platforms, or pass resolutions declaratory of church
position upon any of the great contested questions
of the day. They had no objection to a discussion,
if the delegates wished it, of the slavery question;
but, as n 'Conference,' a mere numerical majority
of twenty or less could not make rules or pass ordinances which the minority were bound to respect.

The debate waxed hot, until night, when the subited wax referred to a committee of clerywhen to

The debate waxed hot, until night, when the subject was referred to a committee of clergymen to consider upon the resolutions, and report thereon the next morning. The President of this Conference was a Northern man—he decided in the various motions, points of order, &c., made during the afternoon, quite generally against the minority—many of which were made by Judge Treat, of St. Louis. He put Rev. Dr. Eliot, Judge Treat and three Northern men on the committee; but the two former gentlemen announced their declination, saving.

Cincinnati, made a violent effort, in which the minister of God was far less discernable than the pothouse politician. Judge Treat became well warmed, and proceeded in his characteristic, vehement, sledge-hammer style. Dr. Eliot was, as ever, smooth, courteous, forbearing, although flings and implications were plainly pointed at him in preceding speeches. But it was evident that his stand was taken, and he, the leader of the minority, would resist to the last this (as he deemed) usurpation of power, which was antagonistic to the whole spirit and letter of the doctrines of the independent, freethinking, anti-creed, Unitarian Church.

Saturday morning came—a morning of deep inter-

lle was calm, clear—his viole as pleasant as the breath of a June morning. He was standing towards the front of the church, and most of usbindhim, and we could not see his face. He add, in substance, that the storm had come, even upon the Conference of the Unitarian Church of the land. He had been one of the originators of that manner of assemblage of the Church—he little thought, then, that it would prove a means of usurpation upon Unitarian Instependence and sectional antagement of the construction of the land; that the constitution of the land; that the construction of the land; that the construction of the land; that the calment of the land; that the constitution were an assemblage of representatives of all the Unitarian churches of the land; that the action now about to be taken affected him and his church; and the hereafter, the Conference would not prove an assemblage of representatives of all the Unitarian churches of the land; that the action now about to be taken affected him and his church; that it would tend to cripple his means of useful.

Means a summary and the construction of the land; that the action in this matter, he, for himself alone, without consulting with even his brother delegate from St. Louis, believed it his duty, most respectfully, to withdraw from the Conference, and asked that his name be eraced from its roll of membership.

Judge Trat, also a St. Louis delegate, then aroes, and in a few vary happy remarks, made a like an among his people; and, therefore, cancelling to the constitution of the consideration of the constitution of the constitutio He was calm, clear—his voice as pleasant as the breath of a June morning. He was standing towards the front of the church, and most of us bedwards the front of the church, and most of us bedwards the front of the church, and most of us bedwards the front of the church, and most of us bedwards to company the church of a separate independent companying.

a theoretic question, suspended on an imaginary line. And he particularly regretted as an Alton man, that the act of separation was to be done in this city, where, after so long a struggle, and with aid from various sources, they had just been able to effect church organization and erect an edifice. He had hoped that those Northern gentlemen, who were so anxious to do the deed, would wait until the Con-ference should meet upon their own sell and the South—The Unitarian Conference of the St. Louis Republican.]

Altrox, Ill., May 18, 1857.

The Unitarian Conference, which has been in session in this city for ten days past, closed its labors on yesterday. Regular minutes of the proceedings have not yet been made public, nor were they at all reported in the Alton papers, and I am therefore unable to give the names of the more prominent clergy and lay delegates present, or to speak fully of their proceedings.

There were forty or fifty ministers present, representing Boeton, Syracuse, Utica, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chieago, St. Louis, and make empty speeches and pass imaginary thunderbolts in the way of resolutions, against an evil which here did not exist. He was willing for them to have their opinions should be forced down the throats of others. If they wished to talk over the slavery question was brought forward by one of these fast young preachers by the name of Staples, who sprung a set of resolutions upon the body of that character, introducing the subject as one of the reforms which demanded the action of Conference.

Speeches waxed hot and hotter. The calm waters of the Christian brotherhood were agitated and the solution of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the solution of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the solution in special meeting on the solutions upon the control of the solutions upon the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and the control of the christian brotherhood were agitated and

The Federal District has a colored population 14,000, most of them free, while a large proportion of both free and slave are parti-colored, evincing a liberal infusion of Caucasian blood. For the eduliberal infusion of Caucasian blood. For the education of none of these, whether slave or free, is any public provision made, while nearly all of them exist in a state of poverty and social degradation which forbids the thought of their education by spontaneous effort. Living in a state of social vassalage, tolerated by the ruling caste only as ministrants to their pride, luxury and indolence, or panders to their vices, it is not strange that the moral as well as intellectual condition of these blacks is a very low one—it would be strange indeed if it were therwise.

These facts, some years since, impelled a Northern lady, Miss Myrtilla Miner, to undertake the

otherwise.

These facts, some years since, impelled a Northermer gentlemen announced their declination, saying, that the conference, having no power to make creeds or platforms upon the slavery or any other question, such a committee was unnecessary, and to serve on it would stultify them in those positions. The President then put on Rev. Mr. Haywood, of Louisville, and another of the majority party. Mr. Haywood hesitatingly consented, hoping to devise there by some plan to avert the impending storm.

I should state that some harsh speeches were made during these proceedings. A young man by the name of Conway, the same who had a difficulty with his flock of the Unitarian Church of Washington City, several months since, because of preaching political sermons, and was compelled to leave it, and who is now preaching to a small congregation in Cincinnati, made a violent effort, in which the minister of God was far less discernable than the pohouse politician. Judge Treat became well warmed, and proceeded in his characteristic, vehement, sledge-hammer style. Dr. Eliot was, as ever, smooth, courteous, forbearing, although flings and implications were plainly pointed at him in preceding speeches. But it was evident that his stand was taken, and he, the leader of the minority, would resist to the last this (as he deemed) usurpation of power, which was antagonistic to the whole spirit and letter of the doctrines of the independent, free thinking, anti-creed, Unitarian Church.

Saturday morning came—a morning of deep inter-thinking, anti-creed, Unitarian Church.

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and letter of the doctrines of the independent, irechinking, anti-creed, Unitarian Church.

Saturday morning came—a morning of deep interest to the Unitarians of Alton—may I say, to the Unitarians of the United States. This day would witness whether the church should divide upon the slavery question, as some of our large Christian denominations, or should continue on in brotherly affection, each man, each church, regarding this subject as they thought proper, and allowing to his fellow-man the same privilege.

The conference met, and the beautiful little church of Alton, built equally by free State and slave State funds, was well filled by an anxious auditory. Instantly the debate upon this yexed uses the course the constraint of the unit of the conference met, and the beautiful little church of Alton, built equally by free State and slave State funds, was well filled by an anxious auditory. Instantly the debate upon this yexed uses the course of the cou Boston, to raise \$20,000 for the enlargement of the house and general improvement of this school, so as to fit it for the accommodation of a half a dozen teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars, including twenty or thirty boarders. Such dangerous radicals and fanatics as the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, George -S. Hillard and Deacon Sam Greele were conspicuous in the effort, and it was thought that the \$20,000 required could be raised in the course of this year.

ditory. Instantly the debate upon this vexed question was sprung, and permitted by the presiding officer, before the committee made their report.

The committee suppressed the resolutions, but submitted a statement, a sort of hotch-potch of argument, to this effect: That this Assembly was a Comment, to this effect: That this Assembly was a Comment, to this effect: That this Assembly was a Comment of the comm

ment, to this effect: That this Assembly was a Conference—had no power to make creeds, establish platforms, &c., but that it was in their power to pass a resolution, as a Conference, simply expressive of the views of the Conference; and, therefore, advised the Conference to declare, that it regarded slavery as a great crime, &c., &c., as is usual with anti-slavery meetings generally.

When the report had been made, and two or three speeches in its favor delivered, Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, arose. All eyes were turned upon him. A needle could have been heard to fall, as he proceeded. He was calm, clear—his voice as pleasant as the breath of a June morning. He was standing to the confidently expect that the advocates of this platforms, and in the language of the extract likelf, "rises infinitely above all party or sectional lines." It is my wish to arrest public attention here, as also elsewhere, in order that such immediate measures may be adopted as the exigency of the case demands. If I do not entirely mistake the opinion which the citizens of this District will entertain of the will confidently expressive in the party or class, emphatically protest against it, and will confidently expressive in the community, but to the retain on the street, or rise infinitely above all party or sectional lines." It is my wish to arrest public attention here, as also elsewhere, in order that such immediate measures may be adopted as the exigency of the case demands. If I do not entirely mistake the opinion which the citizens of this District will entertain of the will confidently expressive in the community, but to the entire country; and, in the language of the extract results of the conference; and, in the language of the extract results of the conference; and, in the language of the extract results of the party or one country; and, in the language of the extract results of the party or one country; and, in the language of the extract results of the street, or one of the conference in the party or one country; and, in the la

appropriation through by means of a Committee of Conference, when you knew that the House was at least two-thirds opposed to it, and would at any time have tooled it down as a separate properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of a special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of a special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of a special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of a special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of a special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of the special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of the special properlyine, as was in fact done. Now of the special properlyine, and the special properlyine, as well as the special protects to enhance the price or the rents of your houses in the Federal City!—N. Y. Tribuss.

The American Tract Seciety arrived on Welnesday at a harmonius result with regard to Siavery, in the adoption of the Report of a large and highly respectable Committee.

We understand that this result, though accepted by both parties, is specially regarded as a triumply by the Anti-Slavery men connected with the Tract or graintation. If Twint does it amount? That the Society will cease to print works as Dick's, or Chalmer's, or Wesley's, or James's, which have ecased to be truly such, through their deliberate mutilation by the Society's own agents, is very proper. like any act of reformation which implies repentance: for the Society had no right to make a partie of the special properly and the special p

From the Jeffersonian [Ohio] Democrat AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY AND SLA-VERY.

At the recent Annual Meeting of this Society, the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to review the action of the Executive Committee, made committee appointed at a previous meeting, to review the action of the Executive Committee, made their report. The Publishing Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, as the views of the Society. It will be seen that all such disorganizing and infidel subjects of moral reform as Temperanee, Peace, Anti-Slavery, &c., are to be ignored by the Society, as not coming within its ideas of 'Gospel truth.' In other words, the Society will not be the especial organ of 'any one system of religious or moral reform,' but will most unceremoniously pitch in to 'all forms of fundamental doctrinal error,' as part of its 'Gospel' teachings, and let alone the unimportant subjects of moral reform, like Anti-Slavery, Peace, Temperance, &c., for fear of impairing its influence among slaveholders, rummies and fillibusters. National sins, however injurious to mankind at large, to particular communities, or to individuals, must not be meddled with at all, for fear that slaveholders, advocates of war and intemperance, will not patro-size the Society as usual by liberal donations of advocates of war and intemperance, will not patro-nize the Society, as usual, by liberal donations of money. But here are the resolutions:

we are no longer preceded by any feeing of delicacy from expressing our sentiments concerning this out evidence, that he would without cause voluncitizen, over whom a cloud of mystery has hung for seven long months. Those who knew him best have most deeply felt his absence, and although the circumstances under which he died are very, very painful, and we recall with a shudder the last moments, or rather hours of his life, his friends who have here heavily designed to the debates in which he was engaged as an antislayers and towards out to be presumed without cause voluncities. He were the west. It is not to be presumed without cause voluncities, hat he would without cause voluncities. He were a fluent and impressive speaker, and wrote with case and pungency. He had a keen wit and strong sense of humor, which frequently did him good service in the hot debates in which he was engaged as an antislayers and towards a property of the circumstances.

cunstances under which he died are very, very painful, and we recall with a shudder the last moments, or rather hours of his life, his friends who have been haunted with a variety of conjectures will now been haunted with a variety of conjectures will now find painful satisfaction in the solution of the mystery so far as it is a solution, while those who are perhaps too much disposed to judge others by themselves, and have therefore settled down upon opinions derogatory to the character of Mr. W., will learn a wholesome lesson in the discovery that there has been a man more roady to injure himself than others.

Mr. White was 33 years of age. Of his early history, the writer has little knowledge. His boyhood was spent in Watertown, Mass, and he was blessed with all the favorable influences of a New England tillage, which did not fail to leave their impression upon him. His sense of religious oblitingation early learned to manifest itself in the substantial form of humanity, and soon after he was graduated at Harvard College in 1835, he became carnestly engaged in the great reforms of the day, and always generous almost to a fault, he thus divoted not only his time and strength, but also goodly portion of his large inheritance to the causes of Temperance and Anti-Slavery. How as either editor or frequent contributor or reform journals in Booton, for a number of years, and frequently spoke at anti-slavery and temperance meetings in that city and throughout the country, and fearfessly exposed. As an enter said of the properation of the care of the superior of the days and throughout the country, and fearfessly exposed at anti-slavery and temperance meetings in that city and throughout the country, and fearfessly exposed in most of yeing head of the properation of the days and throughout the country, and fearfessly exposed himself to danger where he felt any good might be accomplished. He was in advance of his age. He was piancet in a cause which, though then despised, himself prominence, it his sympathy for sufferi

and whose children, besides his son, were six daughters, one of whom, now deceased, was the wife of Professor James Russell Lowell, of Cambridge. The rest of the daughters are still living. One of them is married to Col. Richardson, Mayor of Worcester, and another to Charles W. Elliott, author of the recently published History of New England.

Mr. White graduated at Harvard College in 1838.

Among his classmates were William Aspinwall, Wendell T. Davis, Charles Devens, Rufus Ellis, William W. Story, Nathan Hale, Jr., and Professor Eustis and Lowell, of Harvard University. Upon leaving college, he entered the Law School, and afterwards studied in the office of B. R. Curtis. and afterwards studied in the office of B. K. Curtis, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar, but practised law for only a brief period, as he soon, with characteristic ardor and energy, threw himself into the Anti-Slavery and Temperance movements, in behalf of which he was for several years conspic-

on behalf of which he was for several years conspicuous as a zealous and effective speaker and writer.

In 1843 he made an anti-slavery lecturing tour to the West, in company with George Bradburn and Frederick Douglass, and while in Indiana and and Frederick Douglass, and while in Indiana and Illinois, was repeatedly assailed by mobs, and exposed to great personal danger. On one occasion he was severely injured in the head by stones and brickbats. After his return, he became editor and publisher of the Excelsior, the New Englander, and the Washingtonian, temperance journals, which he conducted with vigor and ability, and kept in existence at the expense of his own private fortune. onducted with vigor and ability, and kept in existence at the expense of his own private fortune. In 1854 he removed to the West, and settled in Madinot to offend the South, even refusing to publish a single line (in their Southern editions) against the sin of slavery; but that they have had one edition of his death, we believe, he was Chairman of the for the North, and another for the South, of the single line (in their Souther, even refusing to publish a single line (in their Southern cititions) against the sin of slavery; but that they have had one edition for sthe North, and another for the South, of the same work. This shows the basest kind of hypocrisy, at the outset; and we think the charge of infidelity against all that do not subscribe to the peculiar dectrinal theories of the American Tract Society, comes with bad grace from a professed religious Association who are too holy to inculcate Peace principles. Temperance or Anti-Slavery reform. We believe that this Society, which beasts of receiving \$153,885 95 during the past year, in donations and legacies, and of the sale of books and periodicals amounting to \$266,599 44 more, might use its vast influence in rolling back the tide of Intended to discussion to the Society, which so we rad, and even the Saviour himself, denounced and temperance, War and Slavery, without particularly conflicting with the 'Gospel,' or the very 'religious' pockets of the Society. The Apostles, we read, and even the Saviour himself, denounced and preached against the national and individual sins of the Jews; and they did not 'fail to declare the whole counsel of God,' because a few Herods and other tyrants and oppressors of that day were for silencing them for speaking the truth in its purity.

There is no disguising the fact that the great monopoly called the 'American Tract Society,' is, and always has been, an ally of the Slave Power of this country; and we might cite numerous evidences which have fallen under our own observation, to prove the above assertion. Its managers have evidently intended to disseminate a kind of 'Gospel' acceptable to professed Christians generally, but yet so far non-committal as not to particularly offend the Devil. From such kind of teaching and preaching, 'Good Lord, deliver us.'

From the Madison, (Wis.) State Journal.

WM. A. WHITE.

War are no longer prevented by any feeling of delicacy from expressing our sentiments concerning this cit



CATHARTIC PILLS

PERATE by their powerful influence on the intraid healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the atomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the lost, wherever they exist, such derangements as see the first wherever they exist, such derangements as see the first by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, but bown our of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were the not substantiated by persons of sacretis, but them can deharacter as to forbid the suspicion of uttent and character as to forbid the suspicion of uttent which the Agents below named are pleased to form their criticates are published in my American Almana, free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the suspicion of uttent which they have been found to care.

FOR COSTINENESS.—Take one or two pills, at said frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DESPERSIA, which is sometimes the case of Costiceness, and always uncomfortable, take mild done form one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the cartburn, bodyborn, and soulburn of dyspensia will redeven the property of the pr OPERATE by their powerful info

YOU. FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bus-

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Busciss, which produces general depression of the splits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength as restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUNDES, SICK HEADACHE, NAUEL, Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate milies in the stem more the next day until they do. These on-plaints will be swept out from the system. Dut't was these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

is foul.

FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all disease of the For Scroptla, Envillelas, and all disease.
Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to ke
bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon be
diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers as
have been healed up by the purging and purifying
of these Pills, and some disgusting disease, which
to saturate the whole system, have completely sid
their influence, leaving the sufferer is perfect.
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parade yourself around the world covered will
ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of
clean diseases of the skin, because your system
cleansing.

Cleansing.
To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine

To Pulify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of inverted the season of the season of the seeds of the season and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, as sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is seven pain in the side; the skin and the white of the syes he come a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowd, sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a ten dency to fever, which may turn to billions fever, billions colls billions dintrhons, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of their or four pills taken at night, followed by two or thre in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer rach pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

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